MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 APRIL 1981

Lebanon

Military Situation--Voice of Lebanon radio reported renewed Syrian shelling of Zahlah and some surrounding villages. Christian positions in Beirut also came under sporadic Syrian and Palestinian fire, the radio said. According to Beirut radio, a car bomb explosion in 'Aylah killed 2 and injured 16.

Political Developments--An unattributed Damascus radio commentary strongly criticized recent French statements and proposals on Lebanon as "blatant interference" in Arab affairs. Under U.S. influence, France has abandoned the late President Charles de Gaulle's "humanitarian line," the commentary said, and is moving toward the "imperialist side." Warning France that the age of colonialism is gone forever, the radio said the French "uproar" to internationalize the Lebanese situation is an attempt to entrench the Zionist enclave in southern Lebanon. The radio denounced France's support for the Phalangists, who are, it said, agents of Israel and the United States. The leader of the Shi'ite Amal group, Nabih Barri, described any French proposals to internationalize the Lebanese crisis as "futile and almost impossible" in an interview with the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio.

Arab newspapers also reacted critically to the possibility of French-U.S. intervention in Lebanon. In Amman, an AD-DUSTUR editorial criticized the French and Americans for making plans for Lebanon without consulting the Arabs and called for the Arab League to take control of the Lebanese crisis. According to GNA, Bahrain's AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ denounced the return to the Middle East of neocolonialist and colonialist forces that purport to protect Eastern Christians but in fact aim at supporting a Phalangist sectarian state. An editorial in the Kuwaiti ARAB TIMES called for an Arab initiative to restore peace in Lebanon by strengthening the Lebanese Government forces and eliminating the "nazi" Phalangist militias. AFP reported that France might have reconsidered its earlier proposals for Western intervention in Lebanon. Noting a statement by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet that stressed the role of the legitimate Lebanese authorities, AFP said observers in Paris believe France now favors installing the Lebanese Army between the warring factions rather than strengthening UN forces.

Palestine National Council

According to Damascus radio, a PLO Executive Committee political report, read at the Palestine National Council session in Damascus by PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi, accused imperialists of fabricating wars in the Middle East in order to establish a military presence there. Qaddumi added that the U.S. administration is using "insolent" political methods to implement this policy and said that the purpose of Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to the region was to establish a military alliance among Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Turkey against progressive forces in the region. Qaddumi praised Syria as the "strong shield" of the PLO and a bastion against imperialism and Zionism. The Palestinian dialogue with Jordan, on the other hand, has become deadlocked without achieving any results, he said. Turning to Lebanon, he alleged that the recent violence there is part of an imperialist-Zionist plan to harm the PLO. Qaddumi concluded by reiterating that armed struggle remains the basis of Palestinian action.

Israel

According to Jerusalem radio, several Katyusha rockets were fired from Jordanian territory at Israeli settlements in the northern Rift valley but caused no casualties or damage.

PDRY-Oman Relations

Kuwaiti Foreign Minsiter Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah and UAE Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali an-Nu'aymi visited the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman on a mission to help resolve differences between those states, KUNA reported. According to KUNA, As-Sabah spoke optimistically about the results of the visit, but he added that more effort is needed. Discussions with PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id had focused not only on ways to resolve the Oman-PDRY dispute, but also on ending superpower competition in the region, As-Sabah said, and he expressed determination to continue his mediation efforts.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Draper Visit to Iraq--An unattributed commentary broadcast by Tehran radio's Arabic service said that U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper's visit to Iraq was no surprise because relations between the U.S. Government and the Iraqi regime are good. Iraq and the United States, it said, maintain close ties in various economic and military spheres while at the same time they have no formal diplomatic relations, indicating that they want to cover up the true nature of their relationship. Alleging that Iraq did not report Draper's visit until after news agency leaks had compelled it to do so, the commentary said this secrecy shows that the talks must have covered such topics as ways to strengthen U.S.-Iraqi relations and increased U.S. support for Iraq's war against Iran. Draper's visit, the commentary concluded, is best described as a rescue mission to save Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's regime from collapse.

Military situation--Tehran radio reported artillery exchanges in Abadan, Khuninshahr, near Dezful and along western fronts. Iranian helicopters struck at Iraqi positions along the Gilan-e Gharb front, the radio said, and heavy fighting continued on the Sumar front near Kermanshah. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, said Iraqi units forced Iranian troops to retreat in the Gilan-e Gharb and Dezful areas, and it reported that Iraqi fire sank a "naval target" in Khawr 'Abdallah.

Iran

In a 13 April speech at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran, broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni warned against plotters who are trying to throw Iran into the arms of the United States or the Soviet Union. Troublemakers have been disrupting agricultural reform and forcing workers to strike, he asserted. Regarding Iran's closed universities, Khomeyni said he hopes they will reopen this year "to the extent possible," but warned academics to avoid conspiracies and told them not to deviate from Islamic principles in their work.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 071 *14 April 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Speeches, Topics in PNC Session Reported A 1
As-Sa'iqah Representative A 1
Abu Sharif on Session A 2
Resolutions Foreseen A 2
Qaddumi on U.S. Mideast Policy, Other Issues A 2
Opening of Arab-European Oil Symposium Reported A 5
[Kuwait AL-WATAN 8 Apr]
Briefs: Islamic Bank Projects A 6

OPEC AFFAIRS

Saudi Minister Says USSR Seeking Mideast Oil B 1
[Jidda ARAB NEWS 11 Apr]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Paper Rejects Internationalizing Lebanese Crisis C 1

KUWAIT

Minister Views Initial PDRY-Oman Mediation Effort C 1
Arab Initiative on Lebanon Urged; U.S. Condemned C 2
[ARAB TIMES 12 Apr]

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Views Relations With YAR, U.S. C 3
Minister Denies Reports of Clashes With YAR C 3

UAE

U.S. Accused of Favoring Partition in Lebanon C 4
[AL-ITTIHAD 7 Apr]

YAR

Prime Minister Asserts Strong Ties With Saudis C 4

EGYPT

Deputy Opposes Stationing U.S. Troops in Sinai D 1
[AL-AHRAM 6 Apr]
As-Sadat Comments on Relations With Sudan, Arabs D 2
Committee Formed to Examine Lebanese Issue D 2
Materials on Visit of Kampuchea's Ieng Sary D 3
10 Apr Arrival D 3
Talks Held D 3
Comments to AL-AHRAM D 4
13 Apr Departure D 4
Opposition Parties Reportedly Expect Abolition D 5
[London AL-HAWADITH 10 Apr]

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique 305 E 1
Saudi Arabia Called 'U.S. Substitute' in Region E 1
[Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution]

LEBANON

Former President Meets Sarkis, Makes Statement G 1
French Ambassador Returns to France for Meeting G 1
Predeparture Meetings G 1
Return to Beirut G 2

SYRIA

Cabinet Discusses Haig Visit, Lebanon Situation H 1
French Attitude Toward Lebanon Linked With U.S. H 1
Radio Commentary H 1
TISHRIN Column H 2

ISRAEL

Opinions on Buffer Force for Lebanon Reported I 1
Favorable View [MA'ARIV 12 Apr] I 1
'Anxiety' in North I 1
Military Confirms Aid to Zahlah Christians I 2
Tzipori Interviewed on Lebanon, Nuclear Arms I 2
Tzipori Comments on Sinai Multinational Force I 4
West Bank Arabs Boycott Howard Baker Reception I 5
Begin Receives Reply Message From As-Sadat I 5
Hurvitz Declares Willingness To Join Dayan List I 5

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Minisummit on Chad May Be Convened Soon P 1
Lack of Aid From Socialist Countries Noted P 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Calls for Mauritanian-Saharan Merger Q 1
Tripoli Reports Demonstration Against Sudan Regime Q 1
Joint Libyan-Mauritanian Communique Issued 13 Apr O 3

MOROCCO

Press Reacts to Al-Qadhdhafi Union Proposal Q 4

TUNISIA

Destourian Socialist Party Issues Manifestos Q 5

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Moi Stresses Need for Maximum Food Production R 1

SOMALIA

Defense Minister Addresses Troops 12 Apr R 1
Liberation Fronts Report on March Victories R 2
[Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts]

UGANDA

Low Turnout Reported at Kampala Rally 11 Apr R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Envoy Delivers Message From Dacko to Ahidjo S 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

French Adviser Received by Dacko, Comments on Chad S 1
Opposition Politicans Send Open Letter to Dacko S 1

CONGO

Communique Issued on Algerian President's Visit S 1

GABON

Minister of Public Security Appointed 10 Apr S 3

WEST AFRICA

LIBERIA

Doe Offers Cooperation With 'All Nations' T 1

NIGER

Communique Issued on Algerian President's Visit T 1

NIGERIA

Shagari-Kerekou Talks Open in Lagos 13 Apr T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Luanda Says Crocker Campaigning for Racists U 1
Frontline States Meeting 'Expected' To Open 15 Apr U 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Crocker Arrives in Maputo For 1-Day Visit U 2
Chissano Reception U 2
Guinea-Bissau Minister Cited on Summit Talks U 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Bulgaria U 3
Restructed Railway Complex in Sofala Reported U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

13 More Terrorists Killed in South-West Africa U 4

ZIMBABWE

Crocker Arrives in Salisbury 12 Apr for Talks U 4
Briefs: New White Party U 4

SPEECHES, TOPICS IN PNC SESSION REPORTED

As-Sa'iqah Representative

JN141100 Damascus SANA in Arabis 0800 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus, 14 Apr (SANA)--The 15th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC] is expected to extend until Saturday in view of the importance of the issues confronting the Arab region in general and the Palestinian revolution in particular.

During yesterday's session the PNC listened to a speech by Muhammad Khalifah, PNC member and representative of the As-Sa'iqah organization, in which he outlined a work program calling for further cohesion and solidarity with Syria since it represents the primary base for steadfastness and confrontation and the backbone of liberation.

He stressed the importance of adhering to the implementation of the Arab summit conference's resolutions regarding the confrontation of As-Sadat's regime and all the other Arab regimes which are following his course. He underlined the rejection of and resistance against any role by the Jordanian regime in any form, whether by negotiating or talking on behalf of the Palestinian people. He called for confrontation of the Jordanian regime's policy, which aims at liquidating the Palestinian issue, condemnation of King Husayn's contacts with the Zionists and suspension of any form of political dialogue with this regime.

Khalifah condemned the new reactionary alliance that supports the Jordanian regime's attempts to explode the fabricated conflict with the major confrontation forces, headed by Syria, with the aim of fragmenting the Arab steadfastness front and weakening its role in repulsing the Zionist-imperialist plot.

The As-Sa'iqah representative called for repulsing the U.S. policy [words indistinct] total Zionist and imperialist control over the Arab homeland on the military, political and economic levels by Arabizing the conflict and seeking to cancel the conflict with the Zionist enemy by creating an artificial and imaginary conflict with friends and allies, headed by the Soviet Union.

Khalifah asserted that the war fabricated by Saddam Husayn's regime against the friendly Iranian revolution has been detrimental to the Arab nation [words indistinct] another war with the enemy. This war achieved a link between the Camp David partners and the Iraqi regime, paved the way for an imperialist military presence in the Arab Gulf and weakened the potential of using Arab oil in the battle.

Khalifah called for strengthening the cohesion with all the sides of the nationalist and progressive movement in Lebanon in order to defend Lebanon's unity and Arabism and the Palestinian people's right to exercise their national struggle on Lebanese soil and to liberate the south from Zionist occupation and the isolationist forces collaborating with it. He also called for defining the PLO's relationship with an Arab regime on the basis of total commitment in word and action against imperialism and Zionism and their allies and confronting their schemes to liquidate the Palestinian issue.

The As-Sa'qah representative proposed the formation of a unified military command [words indistinct] having one operations room [words indistinct]. This command will formulate a plan of action to escalate armed Palestinian action to protect the Palestinian revolution against the Zionist enemy and another plan of action to escalate revolutionary action in Palestine and against enemy designs.

At its session yesterday the PNC listened to speeches by the heads of friendly and fraternal delegations particpating in the meetings. These speeches were unanimous in calling for total solidarity with the just Palestinian struggle and support for the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Abu Sharif on Session

JN122206 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Excerpt] In Beirut, Bassam Abu Sharif, one of the PFLP leaders, stated that in its 15th session, the Palestine National Council [PNC] will discuss issues of extreme importance on both the political and organizational levels. In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Beirut, Abu Sharif added that the session is being held during sensitive political circumstances and at the time when struggle increases in the region with the approach of this year's summer, which will be accompanied by U.S. moves to impose a liquidationist plan that complements the two Camp David accords. Abu Sharif added that the current session will study these political developments and the possible U.S. liquidationist political moves.

He said that this session is required to disclose relations with the Jordanian regime. He stressed that so far, the Jordanian regime has been strictly preventing the PLO from political moves among 1.5 million Palestinians living on the East Bank of the Jordan River. It is also prohibiting any national movement in support of our masses' struggle inside the occupied territory, masses that resort to all methods of struggle against the Zionist enemy and wait for support from the largest congregation of the Palestinian Arab people outside the occupied territory. Abu Sharif pointed out that the current PNC session will study the volatile situation in Lebanon and the eventualities of the Zionist-Isolationist offensive against the joint forces' positions in southern Lebanon.

On the organizational level, Abu Sharif said that this session will be the session of national unity for the Palestinian revolution.

Resolutions Foreseen

JN131501 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has affirmed that the convocation of the Palestine National Council [PNC] comes at a time when conflict has escalated between the U.S. imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught on the one hand and the progressive Arab and world liberation elements on the other hand.

Hawatimah cited President Hafiz al-Asad's speech the day before yesterday in which he said that the messenger of U.S. imperialism, Haig, has come to the region with a capitulatory scheme for the purpose of giving impetus to the capitulatory Camp David wheel, particularly now that the struggle of the Palestinian revolution, Syria and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has tightened the noose around these accords.

Hawatimah stated that the PNC would draft political resolutions which would deal with the Middle East situation and rebuilding the national front in the occupied territory, thus implementing the council's resolutions during its last session. The PNC will also reconsider all official relations between the PLO and the Jordanian authority, free these relations from the pressures being applied by Arab reaction and return to the Arab public opinion and the Arab states [words indistinct] with the purpose of applying pressure on the Jordanian authority so that is will implement the Arab resolutions, whether these be Arab summit resolutions or PNC resolutions.

QADDUMI ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY, OTHER ISSUES

LD131041 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 9 Apr 81

[Interview granted by head of PLO Political Department Fariq Qaddumi to Taha an-Nu'man in Abu Dhabi--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Let us begin by evaluating the Arab situation in general, since it is the vital area for the Palestinian revolution's activities. There is an Arab retreat and state of deterioration in almost all quarters. What is the reason, in your view, for this deterioration, and how can it be tackled?

Answer: It is true that there is a retreat and deterioration in the Arab situation, and the reason for this is the policy which President as-Sadat has been pursuing since the Camp David accords, and prior, to that, from the implementation of the first and second Sinai disengagement agreements. From here we can see that the defeatist and backtracking policy which the Egyptian regime adopted has led to the present state of deterioration in the Arab area. The Camp David accords have given Israel things that it never dreamed of. There is no doubt that Egypt was the leader of the Arab nation, and when it adopted the policy of making concessions and retreat, that policy reflected on the Arab area as a whole. As a result Arab differences and problems have multiplied, and these differences have exploded and become characteristic of Arab relations in contemporary Arab history. If we are to suggest solutions for these problems, the first thing that we can do is to seek to restore Arab solidarity to its previous state by getting rid of all the effects of the Camp David accords, build an Arab front capable of confronting the imperialist challenges and strengthen the Egyptian nationalist movement so that it can change the whole situation and bring back Egypt to the Arab fold. Arab solidarity and joint Arab action are basic elements for the building of a cohesive Arab front capable of facing up to these challenges, Israeli provocation and aggression, and U.S. impudence, which recently manifested itself in the statements of the man in charge of national security in the previous U.S. administration (Zbigniew Brzezinski) and the new U.S. secretary of state, who justified the Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon instead of condemning them or, at least, keeping silent over them.

This means that the United States wants to take yet another step in establishing its aggressive presence in the Arab area.

Question: The Baghdad summit was held under the slogan of "Halting Arab surrender to Camp David." On the basis of this slogan the conference adopted its resolutions which are known as "the minimum." Has this surrender been halted, and how close are we to "the minimum"?

Answer: The Baghdad summit was indeed the summit of "the minimum." That is, the Arabs accepted a minimum limit which they will accept. This minimum is the demand for total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and the granting of the Palestinian people of right to self-determination and to return to their usurped homeland. These demands, termed "the minimum," have become known worldwide. The Arab stand has been appreciated and was considered moderate, particularly in international quarters. But unfortunately imperialism and Zionism never understand the language of moderation. When they felt that the Arabs, with their moderate stand, were trying to put forward a solution to the Middle East crisis, the imperialist and Zionist circles demanded more concessions from the Arab side, which means that this moderation is not the way to prod imperialism, Zionism, and Israel into making concessions on their part or showing a real desire for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Yes, we have achieved some gains, but they are not up to the level required, because the Arab nation has been afflicted by division, disruption, internal conflict and pre-occupation with other problems, all of which have weakened the Arab nation's ability to continue to confront its enemies--Zionism, Israel and the United States. Therefore, we believe that the next Arab summit is called upon to carry out a thorough evaluation of the past stage so as to be able to salvage the Arab situation from the state it has reached.

Question: Since we are talking about "mending" Arab relations, let me ask you about Palestinian-Jordanian relations. It is a known fact that Jordan has the longest confrontation line with the Zionist enemy and that this Jordanian front is the front across which harm can be inflicted on the enemy. What is the state of Palestinian-Jordanian relations since they were resumed and after such a long dialogue without any positive results?

Answer: We have made constant efforts since the Baghdad summit, which settled many of the Arab disputes, led to Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation and to steps toward unity between the two countries, and brought about Palestinian-Jordanian reconciliation. This atmosphere no doubt helped progress in joint Arab action, which had a positive effect on the international situation in particular. But afterwards the Arab situation deteriorated and was afflicted by much negativism, reluctance and individualistic action. The Arab nation drifted away from joint action and a new blow was dealt to Arab solidarity as a result of this negative situation. The Jordanian-Palestinian relations suffered a certain relapse because of this negativism in the Arab situation.

The PLO was serious in seeking the establishment of Palestinian-Jordanian relations at the highest level but unfortunately, in our long dialogue with Jordan, we were unable to make all the progress that we sought in our relations. This was due not to the Palestinian attitude but to the Jordanian attitude. I do not wish here to explain the reasons behind Jordan's lack of desire to develop this dialogue.

The political dialogue with Jordan ceased several months ago, and the only thing left in the Palestinian-Jordanian relations is the joint committee for the support of our people in the occupied territories. This is an economic-financial committee that has no political activities and does not reflect any political dialogue. I was in charge of the dialogue with Jordan, and we held several discussions with our brothers in Jordan with the aim of developing these relations, but there were elements opposed to such dialogue. We never felt any progress in that dialogue. Therefore, we had to stop at a certain point because we had failed to develop Palestinian-Jordanian relations to the desired level.

Question: Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad announced last month that the Syrian front with the Zionist enemy is open for fedayeen action. How far has this announcement been acted on in practice by Syria or the Palestinians, and are any practical steps being taken in this direction?

Answer: There are now UN forces stationed in the Golan Heights, and it is not easy to penetrate these forces to reach the enemy. We welcome being allowed to operate from the Golan front, because this would strengthen fedayeen action inside the occupied territories and open another front for us to fight the Zionist enemy. Certainly we wish that all fronts were open to fedayeen action, particularly the Jordanian front, because it is the longest and is in direct contact with our people in the West Bank. That is the most important front that we are seeking to open. Palestinian action is ready to be launched from any front when given the opportunity to do so.

Question: What steps do you expect the new U.S. administration to take in the light of the statements of President Reagan and his secretary of state, Alexander Haig, who is now touring the Middle East? These statements have particularly concentrated on the "Soviet danger" in the Middle East, seeing Israel as a principal force in confronting it and thus trying to sidestep and to relegate or defer the Arab-Zionist conflict.

Answer: We did not pin any hopes on changes in the U.S. administration, because we know very well that that administration, new or old, firmly supports Israel and will try to consolidate its presence and strengthen its aggressive policy in the Arab area. The United States is the principal element and the international party that gives Israel military, economic and financial support such as it gives to no other world state. For this reason we realize that the United States has made no substantial change in its policy and its attitude to the Palestine problem. It will remain an attitude that is hostile to the Palestine problem and to the struggle of our people and the PLO. We therefore expect further steps and propaganda campaigns hostile to the Palestinian people and the PLO, because the United States understands only the language of the balance of power. When the balance of power changes in favor of the Arabs, then the United States will be compelled to change its stand, as happened in Vietnam.

If the situation remains as it is and Israel retains the initiative in the area, then U.S. policy will continue to escalate its aggression and its hostility to the Palestinian people. It was said that Reagan would be elected and the Republicans would change the U.S. stand, that Reagan was a firm man who would stand up to Begin as soon as he was elected U.S. President. But we were certainly aware that in the final analysis Reagan would only stand with Israel and that Arab wealth, particularly oil, would absolutely not be used to pressure the United States. We own the oil, which is like nuclear bombs in the Arabs' hands, and we can use it to pressure the European countries and the United States.

Question: How do you view the situation in Lebanon from the Palestinian resistance standpoint in the light of the secessionists' demands to internationalize the problem, the explosive situation in Al-Biqa' and Beirut, the call to rid Lebanon of the Palestinians and the Syrians, and the great dangers of partition against which Lebanese UN delegate Ghassan Tuwayni has warned?

Answer: The situation in Lebanon is not pleasing to a friend. The Israeli aggressions in the south are continuing against the Lebanese and the Palestinians. Israel has recently escalated its attacks in all areas. This is proof that the claims by the Camp David parties that they would bring peace to the area were false. On the contrary, tension has become more acute and Israeli aggression and arbitrary action have escalated. Israel and the secessionists have been given the go-ahead to step up their provocations against the Arab Deterrent Forces, which the "Lebanese front" requested be sent to Lebanon. Since the secessionist front strengthened its ties with Israel and began receiving military, economic and financial aid from it, however, it has started to step up its operations against the Arab Deterrent Forces. There is no doubt that this front represents only 1/3 of the Lebanese people, while the remaining 2/3 are with the Palestinian revolution, support its presence and are allied with the PLO. But the secessionist front aims at partitioning Lebanon and creating a Maronite state similar to Israel, which will cooperate and coordinate its actions with Israel.

Question: There is a certain view which says that the fact that the Soviet Union is preoccupied with problems that are more urgent and sensitive, such as Afghanistan and Poland, has negatively affected its role in the Middle East. Do you in the Palestinian resistance see this role as having shrunk or diminished?

Answer: The Soviet Union is a friendly state that stands with us and supports us in all political, military and material fields. This firm stand is highly appreciated by the PLO and the Palestinian people. There has been no change or retreat in the Soviet Union's stand. On the contrary, at the CPSU 26th Congress President Brezhnev proposed a new initiative to solve the Middle East crisis. There is no doubt that it is a positive and constructive initiative which we hope will succeed, because such an initiative is a step forward toward solving the Middle East problem. This is clear evidence that the Soviet Union, which the imperialist and Zionist forces are trying to oust from the Middle East, is a positive, basic and essential factor with which alliance is necessary in order to strike at imperialism and Zionism and whose presence as a friend in the Middle East must be consolidated.

OPENING OF ARAB-EUROPEAN OIL SYMPOSIUM REPORTED

LD101549 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 6 Apr 81 p 9

[Unattributed report: "The Rome Oil Symposium. The Arabs Talk Politics and the Europeans Talk Bilateral Cooperation"]

[Text] The European states participating in the symposium for economic cooperation between them and OAPEC, which began in Rome yesterday, heard an Arab call on them to play a role in finding a just solution to the Palestinian issue and a warning that the Arab oil they need cannot be divorced from their policy in the area.

The call was made by OAPEC Ministerial Council Chairman and Bahraini Development Minister Yusuf ash-Shirawi, who spoke on behalf of the Arab side participating in the seminar. The Arab side also includes the Kuwaiti, Iraqi, Syrian, Algerian and Libyan oil ministers.

Ash-Shirawi pointed out that it is impossible to divorce oil from politics in the Middle East. He called on Europe to play an important role in finding a peaceful solution to the Palestinian tragedy consistent with the right and justice and with the European interests by helping to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO.

Ash-Shirawi said that the oil price increase has contributed to checking wastefulness in energy consumption and to reducing reliance on oil as a source of energy through increasing use of alternative resources.

Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani, who opened the symposium with a speech, called for the strengthening of cooperation between the two sides in all fields. He said that co-operation, which this symposium is being held to discuss in detail, is in the interest of the two sides. He was supported in this by his foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, who called for stronger cooperation in all fields.

Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim urged the European countries to contribute positively to the solution of Iraq's conflict with Iran. He said: We expect Europe to contribute positively to the establishment of peace based on respect for our domestic sovereignty and legitimate rights. Referring to the subject of the symposium, the Iraqi minister said he rejected the high cost of the projects which the industrial states are implementing in the Arab countries, regarding this as tantamount to pressure on the oil-producing countries. He said that his country believes that the areas of mutual cooperation between the European states and the Arabs are so wide that they include all fields and resources available in the Arab homeland.

Libyan Petroleum Secretary 'Abd as-Salah az-Zaq'ar called for an end to the North-South dialogue crisis and for a new economic system. He accused some advanced countries of not recognizing the demands of the developing states. He expressed his country's welcome for international cooperation provided that it does not involve "the training of our resources." The Libyan petroleum secretary deplored the high price of manufactured goods, denying that oil was the reason for world inflation. He said that the structure of the international system is responsible for the inflation.

OAPEC Secretary General Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah denied that OAPEC is an Arab pressure group. He said that the basic task of OAPEC is to coordinate the development policies of the member states, to carry out joint research and projects and to exchange information.

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC BANK PROJECTS--Two agreements were signed at the Islamic Development Bank in Jidda today. Under the first agreement the bank will finance a Guinea foreign trade project to import refined oil at the cost of $5 million. In accordance with the agreement the bank will loan Malaysia 8 million Islamic dinars, which is equal to $10.4 million, to finance the construction of the (Bantello) deep port. [Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Apr 81 GF]

SAUDI OIL MINISTER SAYS USSR SEEKING MIDEAST OIL

GF121052 Jidda ARAB NEWS in English 11 Apr 81 p 1

[By London Bureau]

[Text] London, April 10--Soviet military and political moves (in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa and South Yemen) are designed to give Moscow a strategic leverage to negotiate for part of Arab and Middle East oil, Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani was quoted as saying last month.

Yamani's remarks, came in a closed session address to Sudanese politicians and businessmen at the University of Khartoum 22 March and which awarded him an honorary doctorate in law, the London-based Arabic magazine AL-MAJALLAH said. The magazine quoted Yamani as saying that "in view of Russia's hard currency shortage, the Soviet Union wants to control oil-fields from which it can buy in rubles."

"These fields are in Iran, which is a weak point," Yamani said. The minister added that "controlling oilfields by force will lead to third world war, especially as Iran had been until recently under Western influence."

"The question," he said, "remains as what the Soviet Union will do to get off this impasse. Russia's invitation today to Western nations to help develop Siberian hydrocarbons could be the beginning of secret U.S.-Soviet talks whose subject might be us without being a partner in the negotiations."

PRAVDA reported 20 March that the Soviet Union, which was having difficulty in exploiting its deposits, proposed a long-term energy deal with the West to extract Soviet hydrocarbons in return for guaranteed supplies until the end of this century and even beyond.

AL-MAJALLAH quoted Yamani as telling the Sudanese panel that "while the Soviet Union sells its oil for foreign exchange, Moscow, on the other hand, cannot sell its gold (in large quantities) for fear of causing a sharp decline in gold prices. Hence, Russia's need to buy (Iranian) oil in rubles."

The magazine quoted Yamani as saying that the "only weapon the Arab nation has is oil" "Without the (oil) weapon, the Arabs would not have been able to go into war with Israel in October 1973, and without the oil grabbing more Arab territories by Israel could not have been stopped."

"The oil is not only a weapon in the Arab-Israeli conflict, it is also a weapon in the hands of the Third World to impose its will," Yamani added. He said "by the oil, Saudi Arabia has forced industrial powers to participate, with OPEC nations, in the UN-sponsored Paris conference on Third-World development."

Two years of North-South dialogue "produced no results because the industrial powers wanted to discuss the energy problem." "Now we (OPEC) have taken the (oil weapon) initiative in favor of Third World development and on a different basis of the Paris conference," Yamani said.

He added that the new basis (of dialogue) was drawn up by the OPEC strategic committee under which oil weapon will be used to extract what the Third World wants (transfer of technology) from the "industrial nations." Yamani also disclosed for the first time that "a South-South dialogue as proposed by the OPEC committee will come to light in the near future."

He said that "this new strategy was being held up by the Iraqi-Iran war. But we shall not deviate from this strategic whether on the level of North-South dialogue or South-South dialogue." On international finance, Yamani told the closed-door session at Khartoum University that "there is a high-pitch battle" over the control of banking institutions (the World Bank and the IMF), and that "we are now moving toward our objectives, step by step, because we cannot jump over the barrier of time and other existing restrictions."

BAHRAIN

PAPER REJECTS INTERNATIONALIZING LEBANESE CRISIS

JN130728 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Manama, 13 Apr (GNA)--The Bahraini paper, AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, rejects the idea of the internationalization of the Lebanese problem and the replacement of the ADF by international forces.

In its editorial today the paper says that the Americans, the French and others believe they can use the Lebanese tragedy, which they had created with the Zionist entity's assistance, as an excuse for neocolonialist and colonialist forces to return to our area heavily armed under the pretext of protecting Christians in the east from massacres. The paper adds that the proposed internationalization formula is based on the formation of a force that would falsely be described as a peace-keeping force comprising Arab and European forces. The Arab forces would take up positions in Muslim areas while the European forces would be placed in Christian areas, that is, the areas under Phalangist control. The paper adds: The objective of this step will be for the European forces to protect the sectarian state established by the Phalangists, who have started issuing laws in the areas under their control.

The paper warns against the danger of a European protection of Lebanon under whose canopy the Phalangist state would develop and consolidate its military power with the assistance and support of the Zionist entity. The paper stresses that after consolidating its position, the Phalangist state would be proclaimed. Europe will thus have established another Israel in Lebanon under our own eyes as it had established the first Israel in Palestine.

The paper expresses regret at the current Arab stand on the Lebanese crisis and adds that as a result of this we, the miserable Arabs, will have to face two sectarian and racist entities which harbor feelings of hatred against the Arabs and Islam instead of only one.

KUWAIT

MINISTER VIEWS INITIAL PDRY-OMAN MEDIATION EFFORT

LD140806 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0703 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Apr (KUNA)--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here early this morning after a quick visit to the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman with the purpose of [word indistinct] old disputes between the two neighboring countries in the southern Arabian Peninsula.

Shaykh as-Sabah spoke optimistically about the results of his quick visit which lasted less than 1 day and in which he was accompanied by UAE Foreign Affairs Minister Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali an-Nu'aymi. He pointed out that it will require more effort to end the conflict between Aden and Muscat.

Shaykh as-Sabah said that he and An-Nu-'aymi discussed with PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id "the best ways to resolve the dispute between Oman and the PDRY and to end the superpowers' competition to find influence in the region." He added that these meetings were characterized "by complete frankness and the common striving to avoid dangers and to work to ensure stability." He said that "what increased my optimism was the integrity of intentions which I felt during my meetings. This optimism also increases our determination to exert more efforts in the future."

The Kuwaiti minister said that he had delivered a letter from the amir of Kuwait to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad concerning current conditions in the Gulf region "and the dangers which are threatening its security and stability." He added that he found from the PDRY chairman "understanding and appreciation for the role of Kuwait and of the UAE, particularly at this stage. He also expressed his appreciation for the sentiments contained in the letter of his highness the amir."

The disputes in the southern Arabian Peninsula are due to political differences and deep suspicions between the PDRY, which is linked by a treaty of cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, and the Sultanate of Oman, which has given the United States military, naval and air facilities on its territory. No diplomatic relations have been established between the two countries because the PDRY Government has supported the leftist Dhufar revolutionaries who are opposed to the regime in Oman.

ARAB INITIATIVE ON LEBANON URGED; U.S. CONDEMNED

GF131058 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 12 Apr 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Arab Initiative Needed"]

[Text] American Secretary of State Alexander Haig claims that the United States and France are engaged in diplomatic coordination to restore peace in Lebanon. But the American official could not or would not reveal what kind of peace he proposed to bring to the Arab country which suffers daily bloodshed and destruction. It was the United States which caused the start of this war and now the new U.S. secretary of state claims that his country will restore peace, but such a peace would certainly be a fragile one.

It is the duty of the Arabs to take the initiative and restore peace in Lebanon, rather than allow the former Pentagon official to do so. After all he caused the turmoil in the Arab world through the American-backed Israeli Army which will continue to raid and shell Lebanon without any deterrent force. It should be recalled that the United States caused the failure of a UN resolution calling on Israel to stop backing the traitor Sa'd Haddad in south Lebanon after the killing of UN officers in the region by troops of Haddad.

Then how could the United States restore peace in the area? It might be a move similar to Camp David that keeps Israel dominant and subdues the Arabs.

But the Arabs will certainly reject the American formula and will stress that the Arabs have the power to restore peace in troubled Lebanon by strengthening the legitimate government forces and eliminating the Israeli and American backed militias which are practicing a nazi role in the country and planning to divide Lebanon and give a portion to Israel.

The Arabs should act quickly before it is too late since Israel has ambitions on the Litani River water and the United States will certainly back its puppet in Tel Aviv to attain its objective regardless of the feelings or rights of the Arabs.

Syrian and Palestinian forces are the only obstacles to the American plans. The other Arab countries are urged to take a unified stand to obtain peace in Lebanon built on a united Lebanon and the sovereignty of the legitimate government for a lasting peace that maintains the respect and dignity of the Arabs.

Since the Americans want to turn the crisis into an international one the Soviets are also called upon to move and support the Syrians, who have a friendship treaty with them and to also support the Palestinians as freedom fighters who are struggling for their rights.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH YAR, U.S.

LD111236 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz has expressed satisfaction at the progress of Saudi-Yemeni relations and the cooperation and coordination between the two countries in all fields for the good of their two peoples.

In statements to the 'UKAZ and AL-MADINAH newspapers, published today, the prince said the information media in both countries should obstruct all attempts to cast doubts on the fraternal relations between the two countries. He described these attempts as signs of sick and evil intentions.

The prince described the Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council, which will begin its meetings in Jidda later today, as a distinguished council with limitless functions, adding that the council has great and overwhelming tasks to carry out in the service of the two countries and peoples.

On his highness's expectations from the new U.S. administration's attitude toward the questions of peace and the Middle East, he said: We expect the new American administration to side with justice and right.

On the situation in Lebanon and the repeated Israeli aggressions on it, he affirmed that by means of Arab solidarity and Islamic commitment, it would be possible to reply to Israel and others in the right manner and at the right moment.

On his visit to the United States and whether there was any connection between it and the question of arms, the prince said no date has yet been fixed for the visit. As to the question of arms deals, he said, these are governed by military planning and cannot be revealed now.

On the clamor raised by the Israeli enemy about the supply of modern arms to the kingdom, he said the kingdom cannot expect anything good from Israel and cannot expect Israel to feel happy with the development of Saudi weapons. He affirmed, however, the kingdom's determination to safeguard its territories within the framework of its defense policy.

MINISTER DENIES REPORTS OF CLASHES WITH YAR

LD121000 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Apr (KUNA)--Saudi Minister of the Interior Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today denied reports of new clashes on the borders between Saudi Arabia and North Yemen.

In a statement to 'UKAZ published here today, Prince Nayif said that the kingdom places its relations with North Yemen at the head of its priorities "out of its anxiousness to see security and stability prevail in both countries." The two Arab countries, he said, "are agreed that the unique type of relations between them are above the level of suspicion." He added that he can affirm "from a position of authority" that no fighting whatsoever has taken place on the borders, "and we do not believe it will occur in the future."

UAE

U.S. ACCUSED OF FAVORING PARTITION IN LEBANON

LD131053 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The American warnings directed against Syria yesterday, threatening it with Israel, are the umpteenth proof that America's main interest is to maintain Israel as its aggressive base in the area, to unleash whenever against anybody it wishes and for whatever purpose it wishes. These threats meanwhile reveal very, very serious secrets and confirm that from the outset America has not been detached form the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon. America wanted Lebanon to be an arena for the Arabs to fight each other and a wound that would dissipate the capabilities and strength of the Arab resistance confronting Zionist aggression.

By its declared and open stand against Syria, which opened fire in Lebanon recently only in response to an appeal by the Lebanese national forces to defend Lebanon's unity, security and stability and to exert pressure on the forces which seek to partition Lebanon and to weaken its security and stability, the United States shows that it favors continuing deterioration in Lebanon and de jure and de facto partition, keeping it a bleeding wound in the Arab body and a weak link in the confrontation with Israel.

America's intimidation of Syria therefore suggests that the situation will deteriorate seriously before too long, perhaps just as the U.S. secretary of state returns to Washington.

Damascus has done well to disregard all these threats, and this attitude calls for full and genuine Arab support not only for the sake of Syria or Lebanon but also to enable a precious part of the Arab homeland to regain its health, and so that Lebanon will not be a passageway for imperialism.

YAR

PRIME MINISTER ASSERTS STRONG TIES WITH SAUDIS

JN092045 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Excerpt] YAR Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani has asserted that nothing has changed in our relations with Saudi Arabia. What is being said about the existence of vague relations between the two countries is not true.

In an interview with MONDAY MORNING magazine, the prime minister said: We consider [word indistinct] the Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council as a practical reply to all tendentious campaigns which are trying to cast doubts on the strong and clear relations with Saudi Arabia. Our relations with Saudi Arabia are considered as the strongest of our relations with the Arab states.

On democracy the prime minister said that our democratic march reflects the unity of our feelings--citizens and officials. Thus, our President Leader 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has been aware of the fact that democracy--behavior and practice--is a right for all because the establishment of a homeland is a joint responsibility.

DEPUTY OPPOSES STATIONING U.S. TROOPS IN SINAI

LD100909 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 6 Apr 81 p 5

[Article by Egyptian People's Assembly member Mumtaz Nassar: "On the Current Talks To Form an Emergency Force"]

[Excerpts] Under the peace treaty with Israel Egypt is committed to accepting the stationing of international forces in the part of Sinai bordering Israel. Talks are now underway for the formation of these forces, which will replace the withdrawing Israel forces, and on the nationalities to which they will belong.

Reports quote the U.S. secretary of state as saying that he is negotiating with Egypt and Israel regarding the stationing of 1,000 U.S. troops in the Egyptian part of Sinai to replace the occupying Israeli forces, that he hopes that the Camp David peace agreement will continue to be carried out and that this calls for U.S. participation in the peacekeeping force. He said that he seriously doubts that Israel will withdraw from Sinai without a peacekeeping force to give it security and reassurance.

"Although an official decision in this regard has not yet been made, the U.S. policyplanners want some 1,000 U.S. troops to take part in the international peacekeeping force after Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai. But this U.S. force will serve another purpose, namely it will become a psychological deterrent factor against intervention in the area by the Soviets or by their surrogates. The purpose of this is to make it clear to the Soviets that we will not hesitate to defend the Gulf states. And in order to do so we must have a presence in the area."

The U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine published the above statement attributed to an official U.S. source.

Isma'il Fahmi, our former foreign minister, commented on this report in the newspaper ASH-SHA'B:

For our part we tell the Egyptian side and appeal to it in the name of sincere patriotism and objectivism not to accept the presence of any force in this area from either superpower, because both powers have designs in this area. This could lead to the two superpowers' coming into conflict in our country, in which case it would become the scene of that conflict. If the treaty provides for the stationing of forces to replace the occupation forces, then Egypt must make sure that those forces do not belong to either of the superpowers.

I am afraid that if we accept the stationing of U.S. troops in our country these troops could be used in the future to defend Israel, which the United States is committed to defend according to the memorandum which the U.S. side signed one day before the signing of the peace treaty. Dr Mustafa Khalil protested against this memorandu, considering it as threatening Egypt's independence and containing serious provisions jeopardizing our sovereignty and independence.

On the other hand, allowing either of the two superpowers to have a military presence in our country means allowing military bases, which the foreign forces whose presence we accept in our country will use to achieve their own objectives. There is no doubt that both superpowers have their own ambitions and objectives in this area and in other parts of the world, which they are seeking to achieve. In which case they will use our country as a springboard to spread their control wherever they want, particularly in our area.

There is no doubt that the Egyptian negotiator will not allow his country to be the scene of conflict in any form between the superpowers. Moreover, the presence of forces belonging to the superpowers in our country would be tantamount to substituting for one occupation a more severe occupation and to jeopardizing our rights and sovereignty.

AS-SADAT COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH SUDAN, ARABS

NC121615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1543 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Apr (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has emphasized that the relationship between the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples is one of fraternity, brotherhood, blood and kinship. He added that what exists between Egypt and Sudan are not diplomatic relations but relations between kinsmen. Speaking to reporters after receiving the credentials of new Sudanese ambassador, 'Abd ar-Rahman alman Nasr, today, President as-Sadat said: I hope that Egypt's position has become clear. We might, perhaps, learn now the language of the age--how to disagree and how to agree.

Concerning what has been reiterated about the wish of an Arab state to restore its relations with Egypt, President as-Sadat said: Egypt has not severed its relations with anybody. It is they who severed relations, and we welcome anyone who wants to restore relations with us.

President as-Sadat had received this morning at 'Abidin Presidential Palace the credentials of 'Abd ar-Rahman alman Nasr as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to the Arab Republic of Egypt. After the approximately 30-minute meeting with the new Sudanese ambassador, President as-Sadat answered questions posed reporters and correspondents questions.

Asked his comments on this great event and what took place during his excellency's meeting with the Sudanese ambassador, President as-Sadat said: This is a very natural thing because the two countries are actually one country. The relationship between them is one of fraternity, brotherhood, blood and kinship. President as-Sadat went on: It was an opportunity for me to give the Sudanese ambassador the latest picture on the Arab situation, since there were important talks with the Guinean ambassador, with whom I met today. I also briefed the Sudanese ambassador on all the contacts recently held on the Arab situation, including Iraq and Libya.

Asked whether the restoration of relations with Sudan will be a positive start for a change in the Arab situation, especially since another Arab state has expressed its desire to restore its relations with Egypt, President as-Sadat said: We did not break our relations with anyone; they broke off relations with us. Those who wish to restore relations are welcome and those who do not wish to do so are free to do as they please.

Asked what he would like to tell the Arab peoples on the occasion of the restoration of relations between Egypt and Sudan, President Anwar as-Sadat answered: We hope that we have explained Egypt's position and that we will learn the language of the age--how to disagree and how to agree. You will perhaps recall how the 10 EEC members differed at their last meeting and how emotional they were when they came out. They are 10 states with 10 languages and 10 nationalities. They emerged from the meeting in disagreement and they were very emotional, but none of them went beyond the limits or levelled accusations, because they are civilized people. Why don't we learn how to disagree and how to agree? In disagreement and in agreement there are limits which we, the Arabs, call "shae." But, regrettably, we do not know these limits. Perhaps this lesson will teach them.

Asked if he will meet with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, President as-Sadat said: President Numayri does not need an invitation because what exists between Egypt and Sudan are not diplomatic relations but relations of kinship.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO EXAMINE LEBANESE ISSUE

NC131534 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Apr (MENA)--It has been decided to form a committee--to be chaired by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali--to follow up the situation in Lebanon, to prepare a general assessment of all aspects of the situation and to discuss various ways to stop the current fighting there.

The committee includes a number of senior officials in charge of Arab and Palestinian affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

The committee will also draw up various concepts regarding the role that must be played by Egypt, the Arab world and the international community to solve the problem. The committee will study the proposal to form an international emergency force and to hold discussions with friendly countries and world organizations in keeping with Egypt's pan-Arab responsibility and concern about reaching a solution that would return peace to Lebanon.

The committee will stress Lebanon's territorial unity, political independence, and the interests of the fraternal Lebanese people. The committee will also confront the attempts to tamper with Lebanon's destiny, foreign interference and efforts to involve the area in tensions that might cause a conflict that would threaten peace and security in the Arab area and perhaps in the world.

The committee will hold its first meeting at noon tomorrow, Tuesday, at the Foreign Ministry.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF KAMPUCHEA'S IENG SARY

10 Apr Arrival

NC102125 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1852 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA)--This evening the Kampuchean deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, Ieng Sary, arrived in Cairo on a 3-day visit during which he will hold political talks with high-level Egyptian officials. After his arrival, he made a statement in which he expressed his country's support--its people and government--for Egypt's just cause, under the leadership of President Anwar as-Sadat, to retrieve all Egyptian territory and to confront the increasing perils of the expansionist powers.

The Kampuchean deputy prime minister also expressed his country's gratitude to Egypt's government and people under the leadership of President as-Sadat for their support for Kampuchea's just struggle against the aggressive, racist and imperialist war. He added that his visit to Egypt will be a factor that will strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries' governments in confronting the forces of expansionist aggression.

Talks Held

NC112040 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1948 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Apr (MENA)--Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed Egypt's full support for the people of Democratic Kampuchea in their struggle to preserve the safety, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. This proceeds from Egypt's belief and adherence to the principles of nonalignment and to the UN Charter. This was outlined at the talks held tonight at the Foreign Ministry between Egypt and the visiting delegation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, led by Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs Jeng Sary.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who led the Egyptian side to the talks, stressed Egypt's opposition to the use of force or the threat of the use of force or interference in the domestic affairs of other states. He called for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign forces from Kampuchea.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed Egypt's support to the international efforts aiming at assisting and aiding Kampuchean refugees.

During the talks, which lasted about 1 hour, the Kampuchean delegation reviewed the developments in the Kampuchean problem and the situation in Indochina and in Southeast Asia. The delegation also reviewed the current efforts for a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed Egypt's support of all efforts aimed at finding a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that will guarantee the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea and the right of its people to self-determination, without any foreign interference.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali called for expediting the adoption of the necessary arrangements for convening an international conference on Kampuchea's problem, as provided for in the UN resolutions.

Ieng Sary conveyed the thanks of his country to the Egyptian Government and people for their support of the Kampuchean people's question.

Ambassador Mustafa Ratib, chief of the Asian section at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, attended the talks with the Egyptian delegation. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali is due to meet Ieng Sary tomorrow to conclude the talks between Egypt and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Comments to AL-AHRAM

NC130953 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0807 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Apr (MENA)--Ieng Sary, Kampuchean deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, has warned that, unless necessary steps are taken to support a strong international front to confront the Soviet expansion, a world war may break out. Sary said that detente does not prevail in East-West relations: On the contrary, the picture is characterized by increasing dangers in the Middle East, Europe and Southeast Asia.

In a statement to the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM, which was published today, Kampuchean Deputy Prime Minister Sary said that the nonaligned countries can play a principal role in confronting Soviet expansion. He said that a number of nonaligned countries are not playing their role, and as long as they fail to adopt a specific political stand toward Soviet expansion the Soviets will be encouraged to expand further.

Referring to the new U.S. policy, the Kampuchean deputy prime minister said that it was become firmer and more determined to confront the Soviet expansion. But there remains the important question of the extent of solidarity and cohesion between the United States and its European allies. If this cohesion is supported the Soviet Union will retreat, but should a rift occur the Soviet Union will take advantage of the opportunity.

Ieng Sary pointed out that the greatest danger facing the Southeast Asian countries is the Soviet attempts to control the whole region, using Vietnam as a tool. Ieng Sary further said that the Soviet Union aims to control the Strait of Malacca, which links Europe and Southeast Asia.

Ieng Sary said that the link is obvious between the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. Both are parts of the same plan.

Regarding the latest developments in Kampuchea, Ieng Sary said that the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea has managed to liberate territory, the population of which totals 1.5 million, that was controlled by the Vietnamese forces. He said that battles are taking place throughout the country, including the furthest eastern areas. Despite the fact that there are approximately 250,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea, their control of military positions is continuously receding.

13 Apr Departure

NC131923 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Apr (MENA)--Kampuchean Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary left Cairo for Khartoum tonight following a 3-day official visit to Egypt.

During the visit, the Kampuchean official held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. The talks dealt with the Kampuchean problem and Egypt's support for the people of Kampuchea and for the territorial unity and integrity of their country in accordance with the UN and nonalignment principles. They also dealt with bilateral relations and the means for strengthening them, the situation in the Middle East and the Afghan problem.

OPPOSITION PARTIES REPORTEDLY EXPECT ABOLITION

LD130907 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 10 Apr 81 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian Parties Expected To Be Dissolved Within 2 Months"]

[Text] The Communist Party, 70 of whose members have been arrested in Cairo, was originally the "Egyptian Communist Party," which has been under surveillance for a long time. Many party members joined the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party headed by Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, but competition between the two parties is strong and violent and has often culminated in quarrels and arguments. In fact, both sides have often tried to undermine one another. This situation was the reason for the article which writer Salah Hafiz published in the weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF strongly criticizing the "disruption among elements of the left."

What is significant is that opposition circles are expecting the Egyptian Government, after the investigation of the arrested communists is over, to lean toward abolishing the role of the opposition parties in their present form and to go back to something similar to the one-party system. These circles say they expect that in May the people will be invited to participate in a new referendum on many issues, including the party situation in the country. If the people confirm their disapproval of present party activities, the existing parties will be abolished and an opposition will be organized within the ruling National Democratic Party. This might be followed by the dissolution of the People's Assembly and the holding of new elections so that the new assembly will be able to face up to the new stage of negotiations bewteen Egypt and Israel before Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai, scheduled for April 1982.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 305:

JN131632 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA)--The Iraqi forces inflicted grave losses in life and equipment on the Iranian enemy forces during the battles that raged yesterday evening and today. Communique No 305 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening put the Iranian enemy losses at 42 dead and 4 infantry positions, 1 naval target, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 4 guns, 1 vehicle, 1 excavator, 1 rocket launcher and 1 observation post destroyed. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities last night and this morning:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our units pounded enemy troop concentrations in the Gilan-e Gharb area, forcing them to retreat after sustaining 19 dead. Our units also destroyed two infantry positions and one vehicle in the same area.
B. Two were killed and one infantry position, one gun and one observation post were destroyed in the Mehran area.
C. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Dezful area. Our units attacked the concentration, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 16 dead and 1 armored personnel carrier and 2 guns destroyed.
D. One tank was destroyed in the Shush area.
E. One position was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
F. One rocket launcher was destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
G. Five were killed and one infantry position and one excavator were destroyed in the Abadan area.
H. An enemy naval target was sighted in (Khowr 'Abdallah), north of the Arab Gulf. Our forces dealt a severe blow to the target, sinking it.

Thus, total known losses amount to 42 dead and 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 4 guns of various calibers, 1 vehicle, 1 rocket launcher, 1 excavator, 1 observation post and 1 naval target destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 13 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles and one mortar were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 April 1981

SAUDI ARABIA CALLED 'U.S. SUBSTITUTE' IN REGION

GF131700 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Apr 81

[From the "news and views" program: "The U.S. Conspiracy in the Gulf and the Saudi Regime's Surrogate Role"]

[Excerpt] An interested observer will notice the United States' great concentration on the Saudi puppet regime which is currently--in the words of the London JOURNAL OF MILITARY AFFAIRS--importing many times more U.S. and Western arms than those imported by the shah, the former policeman of the Gulf. This proves that the puppet regime is the new U.S. substitute for safeguarding imperialist interests in the region after Saddam's regime, which failed to carry out this task and whose signs of falling are clear. This is confirmed by U.S. Senator Paul Laxalt's statement to UPI yesterday following Morris Draper's recent visit to Iraq and his meeting with Sa'dun Hammadi, the foreign minister of Saddam's regime. The U.S. senator said: It would not have been necessary for the United States to supply the Saudi regime and other Gulf regimes with sophisticated U.S. arms, particularly defensive weapons and the AWACS spy planes, if the shah of Iran were still alive and if Iran were protecting imperialist interests in the Gulf and the Middle East.

FORMER PRESIDENT MEETS SARKIS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC131407 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Today the presidential palace witnessed intensive activity which focused on the security and political situation in the country. Within this framework President Sarkis received [former] President Camille Sham'un, who stated after the meeting that the discussion dealt with the present situation, that there was agreement in views on the need for a cease-fire and the need to stabilize it. There was also agreement that if there are to be talks--be they with the Syrians or with others--they must be held in a very frank manner so that everyone will know his duties and rights, Syrians and Lebanese alike.

Asked whether the atmosphere was suitable for any political move after the stabilization of the cease-fire, Sham'un said: We hope that the atmosphere will become suitable. We hope this will happen because the cease-fire by itself is not enough. What is needed is to stabilize the cease-fire and for it to continue for several days so that we can tackle matters without emotionalism.

He was asked: Did President Sarkis ask you to use your political weight so that the stabilization of the cease-fire can be followed by an effective political dialogue to achieve a solution? He replied: This is the obvious conclusion. That is what President Sarkis requested and I am contributing to that end in every sense of the word.

Sham'un was asked: What steps do you envisage to achieve a sort of political relaxation in order to reach a political solution? He replied: We want to reach an understanding with the Syrians--we must know what they want, what their demands are from Lebanon, and whether we can respond to their demands. Of course, everything must be within the framework of Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and our national dignity. At the same time we want the Syrians to preserve their rights, sovereignty and national dignity. We want to cooperate as brothers--then we are bound to reach a solution. This is what we hope for. Otherwise, we will not be able to reach any result. I think that a continuation of the present situation in Lebanon is not to anyone's interest. The trouble can spread to countries other than Lebanon, and this is what we want to avoid. We wish to solve all problems through understanding, sincere national spirit and, above all, objectivity.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR RETURNS TO FRANCE FOR MEETING

Predeparture Meetings

NC112124 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Tonight Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan summoned French Ambassador to Lebanon Louis Delamare; they met for about 1 hour. Later Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: I have learned that French Ambassador to Lebanon Louis Delamare has been summoned for consultations with his government and that he was leaving tomorrow. In the light of some reports carried by news agencies, including statements on the situation in Lebanon, I considered it useful to summon the French ambassador to learn from him the truth of these statements and to express some views which should be outlined, particularly since the Lebanese Government has so far received no official information about the reiterated reports. I was eager to express my official views that nothing should be done without the approval of the Lebanese Government.

Ambassador Delamare said: On the eve of my departure to Paris for consultations with my government, Prime Minister al-Wazzan summoned me to inform me personally of the Lebanese Government's views, which I will truly convey to the French Foreign Ministry tomorrow.

Asked about the purpose of the French Government's summoning its ambassadors fro Lebanon, Syria, the United States and Saudi Arabia, Ambassador Delamare said: As soon as I know the reason I will let you know. At the moment I can say that I was summoned and so were several other fellow ambassadors.

Asked to clarify why no statement has been made so far by the French Government concerning the recent Israeli aggressions, the ambassador said: That was not correct. We have constantly condemned the Israeli aggressions in southern Lebanon. Official French statements were made on several occasions in this respect.

On Lebanese political criticism of the French policy of interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs, Ambassador Delamare said: I have no knowledge of such reactions.

Asked his views on restricting the number of wounded which were transported by a French plane to 22, and only from a specific area, he said: We asked the Lebanese authorities to select the wounded who could be moved to France for medical treatment. The wounded were selected by the Lebanese authorities. Consequently, there was no discrimination.

Asked whether there was a French initiative concerning the situation in Lebanon, the ambassador said: I have no knowledge of that. I have been summoned to France tomorrow and I will discuss the matter with my government.

Asked his views on the statement by U.S. Secretary of State Haig in France with respect to an agreement with France to send a joint U.S.-French force to Lebanon, he said: I have no right to comment on the U.S. secretary of state's statements. Maybe it would have been better if you put this question to my colleague the U.S. ambassador. However, from what I have seen recently, that is not correct.

In conclusion, Delamare said: We are concerned and anxious about the situation in Lebanon and about assisting it by various means. A permanent plan for assistance exists. We assume this assistance at the United Nations whenever Lebanon was in need of political assistance.

Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus had earlier met with Ambassador Delamare in an office in the Republican Palace. The French ambassador later said: Before leaving for Paris tomorrow I was eager to review the situation in Lebanon at the local and international level with Minister Butrus in order to brief my government concerning the latest developments and events in view of the difficulties now facing Lebanon. He added: We support legitimacy and affirm the friendship of the French people with all the Lebanese people.

Returns to Beirut

NC131737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The French ambassador to Lebanon, Mr Louis Delamare, returned to Beirut from Paris this evening. In Paris he attended the meeting chaired by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and held with France's ambassadors from a number of Middle East countries.

At the airport Mr Delamare said: The meeting had several results. However, I cannot divulge anything now because I want to discuss this issue with the government and the Lebanese officials, because the situation is very delicate. He added: Our meeting with Minister Francois-Poncet was devoted to studying the delicate situation.

Asked whether the result of the meetings were positive, he replied: I cannot say whether they were positive or not.

CABINET DISCUSSES HAIG VISIT, LEBANON SITUATION

JN131313 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The Cabinet met at 1100 today under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. At the beginning of the meeting the Cabinet listened to a political review by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, covering U.S. Secretary of State Haig's visit and its objectives, the causes behind the escalation of events in Zahlah, Beirut and southern Lebanon, and the direct links and the timing between this visit and the events in Zahlah and Beirut and the escalation of the Israeli acts of aggression against southern Lebanon.

Khaddam also explained that all this has been linked to U.S. Israeli threats and fabricated French provocations against Syria, which strongly and firmly opposes the partitioning of Lebanon, opposes any control imposed on the will of its people, opposes any conspiracies against the unified Lebanese territory and people, opposes the policy of military alliances that some wish to revive to push the area into them, not to mention the repeated attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause and the maneuvers to direct the Arab struggle against the U.S.-Zionist schemes of hegemony with the assistance of capitulationists toward illusory objectives, to wipe out the position of Arab steadfastness and confrontation with Syria at their head, to harm relations of friendship and cooperation between the Arab nation and the Soviet Union--which supports the Arabs in their struggle against their enemies--and to entrench the bases of colonialist presence by new formulas and preparations in the area.

Dr al-Kasm stressed that the current stage in which plots are interrelated against Syria, the Palestinian cause, the Lebanese people and against the independence of the pan-Arab will in the area requires comprehensive preparation in the sphere of national and pan-Arab mobilization as well as consolidation of pan-Arab maturity against the new conspiratorial schemes against the Arab nation.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TOWARD LEBANON LINKED WITH U.S.

Radio Commentary

JN131432 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The French Government is talking about Lebanon's current state of affairs as if Zahlah, Al-Biqa' and Beirut are parts of Lyon, [name indistinct] or any other region in the French entity. When France pokes its nose into an issue that does not concern it in any way and calls for an international conference--rather a Western conference--the French Foreign Ministry forgets that Lebanon is Arab territory and that its sons are in the vanguard of Arab struggle for Arab nationalism. Therefore, any move coming from outside is blatant interference in the affairs of the Arab nation and its issues.

If U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has succeeded in influencing France's stands in the interest of the U.S. imperialist move, this alone is sufficient to prove that the Paris government has chosen confrontation with all the Arabs and joined the U.S.-Zionist effort to squander all Arab rights.

Official France does not seem to recall that the building of Arab-French relations was achieved through the Gaullist course, which is independent of the U.S. will. Indeed, disavowing such a course would only harm France, and France's trend toward the imperialist side in Western policy will leave its imprint on its general relations in the region, which are mainly in favor of French interests in the Arab world.

The mistakes characterizing the French stand on the Lebanese situation have clear motives and it is no longer a secret for any Arab that some Western states like France are participating in the Camp David plot, particularly since what is going on in the Lebanese arena represents the beginning of a wide-scale move. U.S. strategy has planned for such a move and used for it some of the U.S. agents in the region; namely, the chauvinist Phalangist gangs. In order to warn it in advance, however, we would like official France to be certain that using Lebanon as a justification for its deviation from what was normal during De Gaulle's era merely represents a blatant and exposed interference, not only in Lebanon's affairs, but also against the Arab will, which is represented by the two cohesive revolutions--the Palestinian and Syrian revolutions--and the elements of the liberation movement in the Arab nation, elements which are working hard to be the shield protecting Lebanon and its people from the expansionist Zionist threat.

We in Syria, and the Arab masses, consider the French uproar to internationalize the situation in Lebanon to be merely an exposed attempt to entrench the Zionist enclave in southern Lebanon, a malicious imperialist trick to strike at the Palestinian struggle and, consequently, a candid response to Israel's demands for expansion, entrenchment of its occupation of Arab territory and invalidation of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Since the idea of internationalizing the security situation in Lebanon proceeded from Washington and since it found a response from the French Government, from supporters among renegade Arabs such as As-Sadat and from masked Arabs such as [King] Husayn and Saddam, this is the best proof of France's desire to join as a partner, on the behalf of the United States, shouldering part of the burden of the plot against the Arab nation and its rights in Palestine. For the Lebanese people in particular and the Arab people in general, the Phalangist clique, which France considers legitimate, is no more than an agent of Zionism, which is seeking to kill Lebanon and to undermine its freedom in order to win the prize for agentry on behalf of the Zionist entity and, consequently, the United States--the enemy of the people.

TISHRIN Column

JN140858 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In its "Behind the News" column and under the headline "France and Subservience to the United States," TISHRIN says: The French Government's embroilment in dilemma of blantantly interfering in Lebanon's affairs and Syrian-Lebanese relations has aroused disapproval and denunciation in Arab and international circles. The statement by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi denouncing the French stand has expressed the opinion of the majority of Arab official departments, which reject any foreign intervention in Arab domestic affairs and inter-Arab relations and any foreign attempt to sidestep Arab legitimacy or Arab summit resolutions, including the resolutions of the 1967 Cairo summit which reaffirm the resolutions of the Riyadh minisummit of the same year.

TISHRIN adds: Arab public denunciation of France for embroiling itself in Arab domestic affairs cannot but be a strong and effective denunciation, particularly since this disapproved embroilment comes within the framework of an official French coordination with U.S. policy, which is hostile to Arab rights and interests. The French Government's move from a position of pursuing a relatively independent policy in the Middle East to a position of implementing U.S. policy in the region cannot but leave its negative effects on Arab-French relations and the political, economic and cultural positions achieved and obtained by France thanks to the independent Gaulist policy. France is not standing on solid ground in the region. It is mistaken if it thinks that its cooperation with the United States against the national liberation movement will bring it benefits. France must remember that the United States has established its position in the region at the expense of France and the United Kingdom.

OPINIONS ON BUFFER FORCE FOR LEBANON REPORTED

Favorable View

TA120932 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 15

[By Bilan Kfir and Tamar Golan]

[Excerpts] Israel looks favorably on the plan being formulated in the United States and in France for the creation of an international emergency force which would work for a cease-fire in Lebanon and would act as a buffer between the Syrian force stationed there and the Christian forces. A political source in Jerusalem noted that Israel would welcome any step that would cancel the results of the Syrian aggression in Lebanon and bring calm to the serious situation in that country.

Israel is in close touch with the United States and Western European countries concerning events in Lebanon. In its contacts with Washington, Israel has stressed the gravity with which it views the continuation of the Syrian shellings against the Christians in Lebanon and Damascus' disregard for all the calls for a cease-fire. It has been learned that in a message the United States conveyed to Damascus, Washington again warned the Syrian leaders of possible Israeli military intervention if the situation in Lebanon worsens or if the syrians should try to deepen their hold on the country by operating in the south also.

Political circles in Jerusalem have expressed their disappointment at the U.S. reaction to the IDF operation against the terrorists at the end of last week. The Israeli circles say that this was an essential operation and one that reflected Israel's policy of preventing terrorist from organizing for a talks on Israel. In its contacts with Washington, Israel emphasized that this operation is part of its policy and that Israel was not thus taking advantage of the situation in Lebanon in order to strike at the terrorists. Israel noted that the terrorists were being equipped with advanced weapons, including tanks, several of which were hit by the IDF's operation in Lebanon.

'Anxiety' in North

TA131652 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Our correspondent in the north reports about anxiety over the establishment of an international force that will separate the Syrians from the Christians. Today UN sources said it was doubtful whether an international emergency force and UNIFIL could work side by side and cooperate in Lebanon. Menahem Horowitz reports from Qiryat Shemona:

[Begin recording] About 6,000 soldiers currently serve in UNIFIL. When the force was established after the Litani operation, its purpose was to separate the terrorists from Major Haddad's soldiers. Reports about the arrival of an internaitonal force in Lebanon have given rise to deep anxiety among UNIFIL officers in southern Lebanon. If Lebanese President Elias Sarkis consents to the establishment of such a force in his country, the possibility should not be ruled out that it will attempt to deploy soldiers in areas controlled by the terrorists and Haddad. There is no difference between Zahlah, An-Nabatiyah and Marj 'Uyun, elements in southern Lebanon stated. Therefore, the possibility of setting up a headquarters for forces stationed in southern Lebanon, to include UNIFIL, is being examined. The name of General (Quick), the former deputy UNIFIL commander and currently the commander of an armored division in West Germany, has been mentioned in the last 24 hours to head this headquarters. General (Quick) is very familiar with Lebanon's problems and was one of the founders of UNIFIL.

In any case, the word in southern Lebanon is that a French commander will head the international force, if and when it is established in southern Lebanon. At this time it is not clear what will be the status of UNIFIL's Irish commander, Gen William Callaghan, and whether he will agree to join a UN force commanded by a French officer.

In the meantime, it has been learned that the soldiers of the international force in Lebanon will come from France, India, Romania, Australia and Saudi Arabia. They will later be joined by soldiers from Arab and African countries. [end recording]

MILITARY CONFIRMS AID TO ZAHLAH CHRISTIANS

TA141110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Military sources in Israel today confirmed that Israel is also equipping the Christians in northern Lebanon. They emphasized, however, that most of the equipment is being transferred to the Christians in southern Lebanon. The remarks were made at a meeting with foreign correspondents. Military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that by the end of last week it was still possible to supply Zahlah with military equipment by way of a road that had been in the Christians' hands. On Friday, 10 April, however, that road was cut off and Syrian troops are in control of all the traffic arteries in Zahlah. It is true that they are permitting the entry of food and civilian equipment into the town but they are preventing the entry of supplies of arms and ammunition for the Christians.

TZIPORI INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON, NUCLEAR ARMS

TA121953 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Interview of Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori on "Direct Line" program, moderated by Yitzhaq Golan--live in studio]

[Excerpts] [Golan] Good afternoon, Mr Deputy Defense Minister. According to the latest reports, from U.S. and French sources, a proposal is being formulated to send a UN force to Lebanon in order to make peace there. What is our position on this proposal?

[Tzipori] There has been no firm position decided upon by the Government of Israel and so what I will say will be my own view. Any solution that will remove the Syrians from Lebanon is preferable; that is from the viewpoint of the State of Israel and from that of Lebanon. It may cause us some problems, from another point of view. It may make the matter of fighting the terrorists more difficult for us but we will also have to find ways to deal with that.

[Golan] But, according to what has been published, it is not a question of removing the Syrians but the UN force will be a sort of buffer between the units of the Syrian Army which are already in Lebanon and the Christians in northern Lebanon.

[Tzipori] I think it will be an inefficient solution, from Lebanon's point of view. The solution is to remove the Syrians. Any compromise between these things is only an additional complication of the issue without helping the Lebanese people or the Christian Lebanese who are being slaughtered wholesale.

[Golan] We have experience with UNIFIL operations and the experience has proved that they do not succeed very well, neither in preventing terrorist infiltration into our area across UNIFIL lines nor in preventing everything that is happening between the Syrians and, for example, Major Haddad's forces. So why should we, in fact, as you are hinting, be interested in there being a UN force, an international force?

[Tzipori] What I hinted--actually, I did not hint it, I said it--was that if the UN force gets the Syrians out of Lebanon, it would be a positive move from the standpoint of the area as a whole and of the State of Israel in particular. Getting the Syrians out of Lebanon would be a positive move. There are other problems--there is no doubt that a UN force would not provide any radical solution to them and additional problems may spring up, but that move, one that would remove the Syrians, would in my opinion be a good one, if it is possible.

[Golan] Could there be a possibility that units from the Soviet bloc would also be in that force? Will we be able to influence--to prevent--forces of that kind, ones that are hostile to Israel, being in the UN peace force?

[Tzipori] The State of Israel would certainly have to express reservations about forces that are hostile to the State of Israel being stationed on the border of Haddad's enclave, but as far as the regions of Zahlah and Beirut are concerned, our reservations will not help much.

[Golan] Even if we use some sort of political action?

[Tzipori] The only way we have is political action. The State of Israel is not going to fight UN forces.

[Golan] In your reply, are you hinting that even if the Syrians take control of Zahlah and other places in northern Lebanon, we will oppose them?

[Tzipori] I am not hinting. I said--and the Government of Israel has also said this, I was only repeating government resolutions--the State of Israel will wage an enormous political fight to prevent the Syrians from taking control and liquidating the Christian minority. That is from the political aspect. From the material aspect we will give the Christians all possible aid. There is a certain stage between that and going to war and I have said nothing about that.

[Golan] On your last tour of the northern border, you said that Israel would not stand for Christian residents of Lebanon being mercilously murdered and you have again said that we will continue to give the material and political aid. In the past, there was talk about a red line. Is there any kind of red line today; a line which if crossed would make Israeli intervention essential?

[Tzipori] There are no red lines. There are situations and the situations will be discussed and decisions made. In the meantime, I must say: There is no nation in the world which has given more aid to a minority or to another people than the State of Israel has done and is doing today. From this viewpoint, I think that our conscience is clear. We have done more than anyone.

[Golan] Beyond the political and material aid, what are we likely to do? What are the possibilities?

[Tzipori] There are many possibilities and I will not list them here. We have made decisions about southern Lebanon and guarding the existence of the enclaves and they are unambiguous. They include aid beyond purely material aid and our actions are also concentrated there. If you are trying to drag me into a war against Syria, I will not be so dragged.

[Question from listener] With the aid of nuclear weapons, can Israel return to the 1967 borders without fear for our security?

[Tzipori] The gentleman is hopeful. I think it shows naivete or a lack of understanding if he thinks that, in the heat of a war and certainly in that catastrophe called nuclear warfare, Israel would remain secure. Quite the contrary. If, heaven forbid, in the region in which we live, nuclear arms are introduced, the conclusion is exactly the opposite: We would need a space 10 times as large as today's State of Israel for us to have any reasonable chance to survive. When you talk about nuclear arms you have to know what effect they have and the effect they would have on a state within the 1967 borders could result in a terrible catastrophe. So, first let us hope that there will be no nuclear arms here. The nuclear issue is certainly not an argument to be used by persons who want to cut the size of the State of Israel.

[Golan] Recently we have heard about opposition in the U.S. Senate to the sale of the AWACS, the intelligence planes, to Saudi Arabia. Is this a result of pressure by us?

[Tzipori] Undoubtedly. The State of Israel informed the U.S. administration in no uncertain terms that we would fight the sale with all our power, in all fields, and we would use friends and people of wisdom who are prepared to listen to our reasoning to prevent the entry of this new aircraft into the arena.

[Golan] Do you not think that there is a danger that this will damage the relations between us and President Reagan's administration?

[Tzipori] There is certainly a danger. We considered this and decided that, despite the danger, it would be an honest fight which would restrict the polluting of the atmosphere. The Americans are also aware that the planes would bring a new dimension into the area, which may very well cause us problems militarily.

TZIPORI COMMENTS ON SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE

TA130609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] What is the situation regarding the multinational force for Sinai which is due to be deployed before Israel carries out the final pullback in April of next year? Reporter Shim'on Ayalon put the question to Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori:

[Begin recording] [Tzipori] From my personal point of view, it is a routine of negotiation, because nothing has blown up. [sentence as heard] There are, let us say, arguments about the number of soldiers that will be there; there is no argument about where their positions should be. The discussions, let us say, are as always in such a situation, it is going this way; sometimes there are ups and sometimes downs but we are in the right direction and I don't doubt it that there are good possibilities that the whole outcome will be satisfying the three parties concerned--it means the United States, the State of Israel mainly, and Egypt.

[Question] If Israel has not made the necessary arrangements, or the Americans have not agreed or the Egyptians have not agreed for Israel to hand over the airbases in the Sinai to the Americans, will Israel hand these bases over intact to the Egyptians?

[Answer] No. The condition of the airfields and any other installations will be, let us say, decided according to who is going to take them over. We will hand them over in another condition if the Americans are coming in, or if they have to be neglected. [sentence as heard].

[Question] Can you give any details about what will be left or what will not be left?

[Answer] Let us say the airstrips will be left anyway, and then there are the whole infrastructures of shelters and so on, but I don't think that we are supposed to leave them for anybody else.

[Question] So I take it, that if the Egyptians come into these bases these infrastructures will be destroyed?

[Answer] They will not be there.

[Question] They will be destroyed?

[Answer] They will not be there.

WEST BANK ARABS BOYCOTT HOWARD BAKER RECEPTION

TA140623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] No Arab personality from the territories or east Jerusalem accepted the invitation of the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem to attend a reception last night for the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, Howard Baker. This is the first time that personalities from the territories have made a complete boycott of meetings with U.S. figures. Our correspondent has learned that six people were invited. Most of them had already agreed in the past to meet with U.S. politicians who happened to be in Jerusalem, apart from the president of Bi'r Zayt University, Dr (Bagi Bramke), and Dr Yasir (Ubayd), who is appointed by Jordan to health affairs in east Jerusalem. These two figures were invited for the first time. The boycotters explained to our correspondent that they had not accepted the invitation in order to protest remarks by Richard Allen, President Reagan's aide, that the PLO was a terrorist organization and therefore IDF actions against the terrorists in southern Lebanon were justified.

BEGIN RECEIVES REPLY MESSAGE FROM AS-SADAT

TA131416 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The prime minister's office today received a message from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in reply to the message sent to As-Sadat by Prime Minister Menahem Begin on the occasion of the second anniversary of the peace treaty. In his message, President as-Sadat says Egypt is firm in its belief that the march to peace it launched together with Israel and with President Carter will continue for the welfare and security of the two peoples. President as-Sadat expresses his confidence that the Camp David accords, which were signed between Egypt and Israel, will continue to be a cornerstone for comprehensive peace in the region.

HURVITZ DECLARES WILLINGNESS TO JOIN DAYAN LIST

TA132001 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] MK Yiga'el Hurvitz this evening declared his willingness to join MK Moshe Dayan's list. Our correspondent on party affairs reports that in a closed session of the RAFI executive, Mr Hurvitz surprised the attendants by telling them that he had completed a series of meetings with Mr Dayan earlier this evening. In the wake of Mr Dayan's agreement to alter the formulation of the paragraph [in the platform] dealing with Jerusalem, Mr Hurvitz concluded that he would be able to join Dayan's list. A committee will be established to determine the place of the RAFI representatives in Dayan's list. At the same meeting, MK Yitzhaq Peretz said he would run on a separate list of RAFI in the upcoming Knesset elections.

OAU MINISUMMIT ON CHAD MAY BE CONVENED SOON

AB131755 Paris AFP in French 1714 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Lagos, 13 April (AFP)--It is learned from sources close to the presidency and the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Nigeria may convene an OAU minisummit on Chad in 10 days' time.

This minisummit, aimed at examining the creation and the sending of a neutral force to Chad, the principle of which was accepted by President Goukouni Oueddei in April 1980 in Lagos during the first OAU economic summit, may include seven countries this time, that is, Nigeria, Algeria, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Chad, Libya and Togo, it is said in well-informed Nigerian circles.

The first minisummit, which was scheduled to take place last Friday by the Nigerian head of state Shehu Shagari, under the auspices of the OAU, and which was to include the six countries mentioned above, excluding Togo, was canceled on Thursday due to the refusal of Cameroon and Libya to attend it.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained in an official last minute message addressed to President Shagari that he could not attend the summit because of tension prevailing on the Egypt-Libya border.

As for President Ahidjo, well-informed sources in Nigeria consider that he refused to attend a summit limited to six countries and would rather have preferred a conference of 12 countries, including those who met on 14 January 1981 in Lome, Togo, (Nigeria, Niger, Libya, Sudan, CAR, Cameroon, Benin, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Congo, Togo) to condemn the proposed merger between Chad and Libya, announced by Tripoli.

According to the same source, the Cameroonian head did not want to take the responsibility of representing African Francophone countries alone. He allegedly considered that it would be best to include Togo at the negotiation table.

The choice of the countries which were to participate in Friday's summit was wisely balanced since there was one English-speaking country, that is, Nigeria; one French-speaking country, Cameroon; one Arabic-speaking country, Algeria; the current chairman of the OAU, Sierra Leone; and the two countries concerned, that is, Chad and Libya. According to official Nigerian sources, the Togolese head of state, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, sent a telegram to President Shehu Shagari expressing his disappointment at not being invited to the summit.

So, the conference, which will be convened in a few days' time, will be aimed at choosing the African forces which will form the neutral force. This force will gradually replace the Libya troops called to Chad last December by President Goukouni Oueddei to serve as reinforcements.

LACK OF AID FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES NOTED

AB130859 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, Mr (Akumu), has criticized the socialist countries for always avoiding conferences where pledges or donations to developing countries are discussed. In a statement issued in Accra, he condemned the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for boycotting the recent conference in Geneva on aid for African refugees. Mr (Akumu) said even though the refugees problem and problems of underdevelopment have their roots in colonialism and neocolonialism, it is inhuman to say that the refugees should be left to starve to death.

He noticed that the Soviet Union in some cases, through its cold war tactics, is just as guilty as the Western countries as they are involved in conflicts which create refugees. On development aid, Mr (Akumu) said while the socialist countries are less generous to developing countries, particularly in Africa, they insist on buying African minerals, like gold, at the same imperialist manipulated prices.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI CALLS FOR MAURITANIA-SAHARAN MERGER

LD131317 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] An important meeting was held this morning and was attended by the brother commander of the Great 1 September Revolution; Brother Sidi Ahmed Ould Bneijara, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz, the secretary general of the Polisario; Brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese National Movement; and Brother Ahmad Jibril, from the Palestine revolution.

During this important meeting the brother commander spoke in the name of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in its capacity as current chairman of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and called for establishing unity between the Mauritanian Islamic Republic and the Sarahan Arab Republic.

He also called for the formation of an alliance between the Jamahiriyah, Algeria, Mauritania and the Saharan Republic.

The brother commander has addressed an invitation to the Lebanese National Movement, Mauritania and the Saharan Republic to join the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

He also called for expelling the Sudanese regime from the Arab League and the Islamic Congress because Sudan's recognition of the As-Sadat regime and consequently its recognition of the Zionist enemy constitute an alignment against the Palestinian people and the Palestine question.

TRIPOLI REPORTS DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SUDAN REGIME

LD131422 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The Sudanese masses in the Jamahiriyah today staged a demonstration denouncing and condemning the treacherous stands of the ruler of Sudan and his humiliating fall in the lap of the United States and the agent reactionary forces. The Sudanese masses staged their demonstration in Tripoli this morning. They called for the downfall of the ruling regime in Sudan, they carried banners condemning and denouncing his suspect alliance with the ruler of Egypt and exposing his agentry. The Sudanese masses also denounced the agent regime's subservience and its handing over of Sudanese territory for use by American troops and bases.

The participants in the demonstration also carried banners proclaiming their solidarity with the Great 1 September Revoluton and its pan-Arab march against imperialism and its agents.

The Sudanese masses then issued a statement, which reads as follows: From the land of the unique people who crowned their struggle with the establishment of the world's first Jamahiriyah--the nucleus of true Arab unity and the hope of mankind, and its happy dream; in the name of the beloved Sudanese people and their future generations, we have ordained this tumultuous demonstration to denounce and condemn the utterances made by the midget, butcher Numayri at his feeble press conference in Khartoum. Our shoulders are weighted down by huge tasks and burdens dictated by the current crucial and complicated era, which is now passing through an extremely dangerous juncture as a result of the ferocious imperialist offensive against the Arab nation and of the ferocious attempts being made to contain the Arab nation with military bases and rapid deployment forces.

The statement calls on the Sudanese revolutionaries and all honorable revolutionaries to join the effective positive movement which will lead to the removal of the choking nightmare that has crouched on the chest of our poor people for 12 continuous years.

The statement adds: You are fully aware of the crimes committed by the ruling clique against the Sudanese Arab citizens, and the other events that took place during a decade when the Sudanese citizens were robbed of the most fundamental manifestations of true freedom and democracy and when their true Arab values and ideals were violated. The best sons of the homeland were made homeless, their honorable revolutionaries were imprisoned, their honor was violated and their wealth was squandered on bribes, favoritism and corruption--so much so that Sudan became one of the world's poorest countries and its foreign debts amounted to billions of dollars.

The statement affirms that the agent regime has kept the Sudanese people--known for their firm stand on uprisings and the making of revolutions, and who embraced the Arab League and the OAU, and who were founding members of the movement of positive neutrality and nonalignment--has kept the Sudanese people away from all these fields, has shaken their identity inside the Arab League, turned them into a losing member of the OAU, and ended by making them aligned. The land of the Sudanese people now abounds with foreign troops and subversive weapons and Sudan has succumbed to foreign influence. Sudan's policy is now administered from outside and the Sudanese have no say in it. Sudan's external policy has been humiliated and is now that of an agent regime. It betrays the pan-Arab cause. Sudan's domestic policy abounds with malpractice in development and regional rule. Sudan is filled with blood and destruction.

The Sudanese participants in the demonstration add in their statement that the hour of jihad has struck for all those who stand by that regime or cover it up, because this regime has betrayed its nation and territory. The statement goes on: The times of ordeal and hardship were the touchstone for the will of the peoples and their ability to write history and to redraft realities in a manner which would realize their ambitions and progressive inclinations. Either they rise to the level of these hardships and impose their will and existence or they will fade out, be buried and end.

The statement affirms that flouting the gains and destiny of the Sudanese people by Numayri and his clique must be stopped immediately--not by hopes and dreams but by armed popular revolution. Free revolutionaries inside and outside Sudan rally together! You will triumph over all the agents! Rally so that you may topple this regime and uproot it and thus pave the way for the creation from its ashes of a socialist, unionist, jamahiri regime opposed to imperialism, reaction and agents.

The statement holds the masses of the Arab nation and the free African people responsible for condemning the U.S. bases and securing their withdrawal from Sudanese territory, and for boldly and strongly opposing them. It also holds them responsible for denouncing the Numayri regime's decision to restore full relations with the defeatist As-Sadat regime. The statement also holds all the Arab regimes responsible for enforcing all the sanctions imposed against the As-Sadat traitorous regime and the agent Numaryi regime, which is akin to it. The statement calls for the agent regime's immediate expulsion from the Arab League and the halting of all economic aid to it. It also holds them responsible for exposing the dimensions of the plot being hatched by the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes, with the cooperation of the American-Zionist circles.

At the end of the demonstration, the Sudanese masses observed a moment of silence in memory of the martyrs who fell in Sudan at the hands of the agent traitorous Numayri regime.

The masses addressed cables to the ruler of Sudan, the ruler of Egypt and the U.S. President in which they affirmed their determination to continue their struggle against the agent regime in Sudan. They also affirmed the Sudanese people's determination to reject the American bases in Sudan.

The Sudanese masses denounced the Sudanese regime's alliance with the ruler of Egypt by restoring relations with him to implement the suspect imperialist designs against the Arab nation. In their cable the Sudanese masses also denounced the Egyptian military concentrations on the Sudanese-Chadian borders and affirmed that this is a mean attempt to strike at the revolution in Chad and a flagrant provocation of the people of Jamahiriyah.

JOINT LIBYAN-MAURITANIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 13 APR

LD140228 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] A joint Libyan-Arab Mauritanian communique was issued this evening following the visit to Libya of Brother Sidi Ahmed Ould Bneijara, the Mauritanian prime minister, who held talks dealing with bilateral cooperation and ways of strengthening it in accordance with the wishes of the two fraternal peoples and in accordance with their efforts to realize their plans for progress and prosperity.

The talks dealt with developments in Arab and African issues and with the current international situation. In the joint communique the two sides affirmed the need to continue the struggle to abort the Camp David agreement. They expressed full support for the Palestinian people's just position and for the right of these people to return to their homeland, to achieve self-determination and to establish their own independent state on their complete national soil. The two sides also expressed their continuing support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for the complete liberation of all Palestinian territories.

The two sides affirmed their absolute support for the struggle of the fraternal Egyptian people and their patriotic and progressive forces to overthrow the As-Sadat regime. They also stressed the need to raise and unify the energies and to consolidate their alliance to confront the imperialist onslaught against the Arab nation and to eliminate all the aggressive military bases established in the Arab homeland by imperialism.

The two sides also denounced the disregard of the expansionist Moroccan regime for the sovereignty, unity and safety of the territory of the Islamic Mauritanian Republic. They strongly denounced the series of cunning conspiracies which the regime continues to hatch in order to strike at the Mauritanian people and to destroy their security and stability. The latest conspiracy was the attempt to overthrow the national government on 19 March 1981. The sides also denounced the traitorous role played by Hassan II, which is to serve Zionism and imperialism and to strike at the liberation movements on the African Continent.

The two sides expressed grave concern over the situation in the Western Sahara, which has resulted from foreign occupation. They reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the fraternal Saharan people, under the leadership of Polisario, to achieve their independence, freedom and self-determination. They condemned the Moroccan regime's increasing attempts to ignite the flame of war in the area and they condemned its stubborness and violation of all international documents and resolutions of the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.[passage indistinct] The two sides expressed hope that the fraternal Sudanese people will stand up to this conspiracy, which seeks to separate the Sudanese people from the Arab nation to make them join the Camp David group. They also affirmed their full support for the [Transitional] Government of National Unity [word indistinct] in Chad, under the leadership of President Goukouni Oueddei, and their condemnation for the imperialist and secessionist forces which are trying to harm the victories of the Chadian people. In this connection, they strongly condemned the Egyptian military presence in Sudan, which is aimed at undermining security and stability in Chad and at conspiring against the freedom and national unity of the Chadian people.

The two sides assessed the situation in Lebanon and expressed their solidarity with the fraternal Lebanese people. They condemned the repeated Zionist attacks on Lebanese territory. They stressed their support for the independence and Arabism of Lebanon and the unity of its territory, which is being threatened by Zionism and imperialism. They affirmed their support for the patriotic and progressive forces in Lebanon and condemned the isolationist-reactionary-Zionist alliance.

The two sides also affirmed their complete support for the heroic struggle of the fraternal African peoples of Namibia and South Africa against imperialism and racial discrimination. They expressed their support for the struggle of these peoples to achieve their freedom and independence and to eliminate colonialism and racism once and for all on the continent. They denounced the conspiracies and intrigues hatched by the imperialist states aimed at dividing the African states and hampering the effectiveness of the OAU.

They affirmed their belief in and attachment to Arab-African cooperation and also to the strengthening of the relations of fraternity and cooperation between the states adjoining the Sahara. The two sides affirmed their adherence to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and their resolve to strengthen its role in the struggle for effective participation in consolidating international peace and security.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results of this visit and affirmed the importance of continuing the meetings between the officials of the two fraternal countries at various levels.

MOROCCO

PRESS REACTS TO AL-QADHDHAFI UNION PROPOSAL

AB141139 Paris AFP in French 1049 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Rabat, 14 Apr (AFP)--On Tuesday the Moroccan press reacted in scathing terms to the proposals made by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, which advocate the merging of Mauritania and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, as well as a pact bringing together Algeria, Libya, Mauritania and the SDAR.

According to the daily paper ISTIQLAL, such proposals mean but the annexation of Mauritania by the Algerian-Libyan coalition. In that connection, the paper stresses that one even wonders what the Polisario mercenaries settled in Tindouf can bring into a union.

AL-MAGHRIB, an independent organ, says that the Libyan head of state's appeals constitute a new stage of aggression and is another manifestation of rage in face of the unity and in stability of Morocco. Yet, the paper declares, far from shaking us, that reassures us because only he who knows he is unable to implement his intentions can submit to an outburst of rage.

The progovernment paper, LE MATIN DU SAHARA, states that the pact proposed by President al-Qadhdhafi has in fact existed for years and has been proved by his multiple aggressions aiming at disrupting our unity and territorial integrity. LE MATIN, however, adds that the master of Tripoli should feel reassured--along with his puppets and their associates--because his maneuvers, pacts and suicidal missions, financed by many petrodollars, will always meet with a frank reply from us.

TUNISIA

DESTOURIAN SOCIALIST PARTY ISSUES MANIFESTOS

LD131748 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Tunisa, 13 Apr (TAP)--The Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party has called for national political and social organizations to be permitted, providing they bind themselves to the supreme national interests, constitutional legality, the protection of the national gains, rejection of violence, fanaticism and intellectual terrorism and nonideological and nonmaterialistic allegiance to any foreign side.

In the political manifesto issued by the extraordinary congress held 10-11 February, the party also recommends strengthening the participation of the popular masses in drafting the state's economic and political policy of the state, and stresses the need to work for support of Destourian socialism which stems from a democratic spirit, the bases of which are augmentation of production, ensuring growth and fair distribution of the benefits between all groups and generations within the framework of the coexistence of the private sector.

The party also stresses that according to political justice, the foundation of Tunisian society, all political groups should participate in elections according to the provisions of the constitution, and that dialogue alone is bound to bring together differing viewpoints and outline future prospects.

The conference calls on the party's Political Bureau to consider the possibility of holding new legislative elections, taking into consideration the proposed open policy and its application of the national charter.

The conference also stresses that Tunisia belongs to Arab and Islamic civilization, to the African Continent, its fateful link with the Arab Maghreb and its central position and location among the Third World countries. The conference stresses that Tunisia does not only have civilizational, historical and cultural bonds with the Arab world, it also shares with it the unity of destiny and works with it for a future based upon fraternity, justice, progress and peace. These provisions demand absolute respect for the Palestinian people in their just struggle, and support for the liberation organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The conference stresses the need to be committed to action and cooperation with the Arab peoples to realize economic integration. It praises the positive, leading role of the League of Arab Countries. The conference also stresses Tunisia's solidarity with the people of Namibia and support for the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. It denounces the policy of racial discrimination in South Africa. It calls for the settlement of African disputes within the Organization of African Unity. It calls for the establishment of new world economic and information systems. It stresses the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the international arena and Tunisia's adherence to its principles.

The economic and social manifesto of the conference considers that the development of state cooperation could create new opportunities for local and regional industrial development and integration, and for the diversification of exports and strengthened distribution of exports abroad.

On the other hand, the conference elected new members to the party Central Committee. All the members of the government who nominated themselves have been elected. Mohamed Mzali, general secretary of the party and prime minister, received the highest percentage of votes.

KENYA

MOI STRESSES NEED FOR MAXIMUM FOOD PRODUCTION

LD111526 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Apr 81 EA

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has said that leaders worth their salt were expected to give practical service to the local people, instead of indulging in mere politicking and clamoring for personal power and glory. The president said that instead of engaging in unnecessary political fighting, leaders should strive to promote ways and means of achieving maximum food production, to feed the nation.

President Moi stated this during the foundation stone laying ceremony of the International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology [ICIPE] at Mbita Point fuel station, in South Nyanza district, yesterday. He said that almost half of the world's refugees come from Africa because of unnecessary political conflict by leaders seeking power and glory.

Explaining that ICIPE is vital in pest control research, President Moi said total war should be waged against pests, which reduced food production and make the country an international beggar of food. The president noted that ICIPE has international good will and urged that maximum use be made of it.

He said agriculture must be seen as the vocation of most Kenyans, a primary source of employment and a foundation of all plans for the development of the rural areas. President Moi said that agricultural research will continue to be given full encouragement, in addition to agricultural projects. He said the government will ensure that research was also used to increase productivity.

The climax of the president's 3-day tour of Nyanza Province will be a huge fund-raising meeting in aid of the Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology in Kisumu, today.

SOMALIA

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES TROOPS 12 APR

LD122010 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 12 Apr 81 EA

[Excerpts] The first vice president of the Somali Democratic Republic and minister for defense, Lt Gen Ali Samantar Mohamed, congratulated members of the Somali Armed Forces and their families yesterday evening on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the Somali Armed Forces Day, 12 April.

In an address to the Somali Armed Forces, Lt Gen Mohamed said the Somali people in their long history in the Horn of Africa had faced acts of provocation and aggression aimed at suppressing their right to human dignity and halting the momentum of their development. But, he added, the successive commanders leading the brave Somali warriors had always defeated the aggressors and thwarted their evil designs.

Lt Gen Mohamed pointed out that whenever the Abyssinian enemy aggressors and their allies attempted to harm the national existence of the Somali people, the brave men of the Somali Armed Forces dealt them crippling blows. He disclosed that the enemy suffered humiliating defeats in various places including Iet, Dolo, (Gorayo Awl), (Dogob), Lugh and Wajale. Wherever the Somali Armed Forces engaged the enemy Abyssinian forces of aggression and their unholy allies, the Somali forces demonstrated through swift and decisive victory that their national borders were inviolable, the minister declared.

He went on to reveal that the Abyssinian forces had anticipated easy victories only to suffer deep humiliation at the hands of brave man dedicated to the defense at their country.

In addition to that, Lt Gen Mohammed said, the Somali Armed Forces had the responsibility of maintaining security and stability within the country, fighting reactionary elements, puppets and the evil forces that were misleading the Somali people.

He appreciated the esteem in which the Somali people held the armed forces and pledged, in the name of the armed forces, that the armed forces of the Somali people and their revolution would inflict defeat and humiliation on the enemy and would not tolerate any provocation and aggression from colonialism in whatever guise and would implement the teachings of the president, the policies of the socialist party, the resolutions of the Central Committee and the aspirations of the Somali people.

LIBERATION FRONTS REPORT ON MARCH VICTORIES

LD111808 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 11 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Fifty Abyssinian colonialist soldiers were killed and many others wounded when they clashed with the heroic Somali Abo freedom fighters on 29 March at (Jire) in Yirga-Alem district, Sidamo region. The Somali Abo freedom fighters also captured 20 AK rifles. They lost 9 martyrs and suffered 18 wounded.

In another clash with the Abyssinian colonialist soldiers toward the end of March, the Somali Abo freedom fighters killed 20 enemy soldiers and wounded 50 others at (Bansa) village in Yirga-Alem district. The Somali Abo freedom fighters lost four martyrs; three others were wounded.

In another clash, part of a series in which, according to reports, the Somali Abo freedom fighters are inflicting severe punishment on the enemy, the freedom fighters killed 67 enemy soldiers and wounded 79 others on 29 March at Gira. During the fierce fighting, the freedom fighters lost 20 martyrs and suffered 13 wounded.

UGANDA

LOW TURNOUT REPORTED AT KAMPALA RALLY 11 APR

LD121612 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Less than 300 people turned out for a rally in Kampala yesterday morning marking the second anniversary of the overthrow of the former dictator Idi Amin.

Reports from Kampala said that President Milton Obote, who was due to have made a major speech at the gathering, failed to turn up at the last minute and Information Minister David Anyoti said the president was indisposed.

Standing in for Dr Obote was Vice President Paulo Muwanga, who called for national unity and appealed to Ugandans not to support government rebels.

Security was heavy around the site of the meeting at Kololo near the city center.

CAMEROON

ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE FROM DACKO TO AHIDJO

AB132002 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] President Ahmadou Ahidjo today held talks with an envoy of the CAR, who declared that his country's ruling party, the Democratic Union of Central Africa, was the majority party. The Central African envoy, Jean-Claude (Kasabou), said the ruling party would strive to obtain a majority in parliament while at the same time maintain a multiparty system. [Words indistinct] was the responsible for political instability.

The envoy today delivered a message to President Ahidjo from President David Dacko of the CAR on the recent presidential elections in the CAR. The envoy, who is secretary general of the ruling party, told the press that the Democratic Union of Central Africa must strive for a parliamentary majority to support government actions. He also spoke of difficulties the government of President David Dacko is facing in trying to cooperate with four opposition candidates in the last elections.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FRENCH ADVISER RECEIVED BY DACKO, COMMENTS ON CHAD

AB131807 Paris AFP in French 1655 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Bangui, 13 Apr (AFP)--Mr Martin Kirsch, the special adviser to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing for African Affairs, was received on Monday by the Central African president, Mr David Dacko.

During the talks, which lasted about 2 hours, the two men had a comprehensive exchange of views on bilateral cooperation. Mr Kirsch is the first French official to visit the CAR since President David Dacko was elected on 19 March 1981.

The special adviser to the French president for African affairs, who concluded a visit to the Ivory Coast on Sunday, will visit Lome, Togo and Niamey, where he will confer with President Kountche of the Republic of Niger.

Talking about the situation in Chad, Mr Kirsch stated to AFP that there were foreign troops in that country, which is contrary to the Lagos accords.

OPPOSITION POLITICIANS SEND OPEN LETTER TO DACKO

AB121342 Paris AFP in French 1153 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The leaders of the Central African opposition have addressed an open letter to President David Dacko as a protest against the many and continuing violations of constitutional freedoms in the CAR, it was learned Sunday in Bangui.

Mr Abel Goumba (Oubangui Patriotic Front-Workers Party), Mr Henri Maidou (Republican Progress Party), Mr Ange Felix Patasse (Liberation Movement of the Central African People) and Mr Francois Pehoua (Independent) denounce the climate of civil war maintained by the armies of the organized quarters, on the order of the president of the republic.

The four leaders reveal that they no longer have access to the national mass media and condemn the harassment and discriminatory measures taken, they confirm, against the militants of political parties other than the party of Mr Dacko, the Central African Democratic Union [UDC].

Additionally, in a communique delivered to AFP Sunday in Bangui, Goumba, Maidou, Patasse and Pehoua comment on certain parts of the speeches President Dacko delivered at his inauguration and at the opening of the extraordinary congress of the UDC.

The four Central African political leaders are surprised that after having solemnly swor to work with each other for national unity, the president is purjuring himself so quickly by stiring up hatred and discord through an aggressive attitude towards political parties other than his own (the UDC).

The main Central African political leaders are drawing the attention of the Central African people and international opinion to the threats of physical liquidation that the authorities have made against them, certain of their close associates and certain members of the core of their parties. These threats will not turn the parties away from their duty which is to safeguard the fundamental principles of true and responsible democracy, they add, while asking their fellow countrymen to remain calm.

CONGO

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ALGERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AB101611 Paris AFP in French 1431 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 Apr (AFP)--Presidents Sassou-N'guesso of Congo and Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria have reaffirmed their solidarity with the Namibian and South African peoples in a final communique published in Brazzaville on Thursday at the end of the Algerian head of state's visit to Congo.

The communique adds that the two presidents recalled the need for the international community to do everything possible to urgently impose the decisions made within the framework of the United Nations and the OAU for the independence of the Namibian people. They insisted in particular on the immediate application of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

The two heads of state also condemned severely the inhuman apartheid policy of the Pretoria regime in South Africa and denounced the attacks on Angola and Mozambique. They called on the Western powers, which continue to give aid to the Pretoria regime, to put the necessary pressure on South Africa to make it respect the decisions of the international community.

The two presidents renewed their unflinching support for the South African and Saharan peoples, says the communique, which goes on to stress that the two presidents considered that only direct negotiations between the parties concerned would lead to a final solution to the Western Sahara problem. The communique points out that the two heads of state reaffirmed their determination to strive toward the strengthening of the OAU, for the achievement of the aim of total and definite liberation of the African Continent and the struggle for the economic and cultural development of the African people.

In addition, the two parties condemned the Camp David accords and stressed the dangerous effects they may have on the freedom of the people of the region as well as on world peace and security.

They reaffirmed that the whole settlement of the Middle East problem lies in the return of all occupied lands, including Al-Quds (Jerusalem), to the Arabs and of their fatherland.

The two parties also stressed that the policy of the Nonaligned Movement is more than ever an irreplaceable factor in the struggle for the total liberation and emancipation of peoples.

The communique concludes by asserting that the two presidents agreed to do all they could do to strengthen relations between their two countries, both on the state and party level.

LIBERIA

DOE OFFERS COOPERATION WITH 'ALL NATIONS'

AB140710 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The Liberian leader, Master Sergeant Doe, said that Liberia is prepared to cooperate with all nations for the establishment of international understanding, good will and mutual respect. Head of state Doe was speaking at a reception yesterday as part of activities marking National Redemption Day in Monrovia. He thanked foreign firms for their assistance to the country and to the National Redemption Council government since April 12 last year.

NIGER

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ALGERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AB131659 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpts] A final communique was issued yesterday afternoon to mark the end of the friendly working visit to Niger by the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria from 11-12 April 1981.

In the final communique several points were raised by the two heads of state, particularly bilateral cooperation, the situation in Africa, in the Middle East, and international problems.

On bilateral problems, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the excellent and trustworthy relations which have always existed between the two countries, relations based on the sharing of common spiritual values, neighborliness, cooperation, brotherly solidarity and mutual understanding. In addition, the two heads of state have decided that the Algeria-Niger joint commission, in charge of the mapping out of the common border would resume its work and achieve good results within the shortest time possible. It was also agreed upon that a Niger consulate would be set up in Tamanrasset and an Algerian consulate in Agadez.

Examining the situation in the region, they reaffirmed their commitment to the political declaration of the conference of Saharan states adopted in Bamako in March 1980, which calls for the creation, the maintenance and the strengthening of friendly and peaceful relations between member states.

Concerning the situation in Chad the two heads of state reaffirmed the need to find a just and lasting solution to the problems facing that brother country. Referring to the Lagos accord of 18 August 1979, they reaffimred their attachment to the installation of real and lasting peace in conformity with the aspirations of the Chadian people for non-intervention in their internal affairs, sovereignty, national unity and the territorial integrity of that country.

Examining the situation in northwestern Africa, the two heads of state expressed their serious preoccupation over the aggravation of tension in that region. They reaffirmed the urgent need for a just and peaceful solution to the Western Sahara conflict, based on the inalienable rights of the Saharan people for self-determination.

They called on the parties concerned to scrupulously respect the recommendations of the ad hoc committee and the OAU resolutions on the matter.

Concerning the situation in southern Africa, the two heads of state condemned the intransigence of the racist regime of Pretoria which refuses to apply the decisions of the international community on Namibia. It will be recalled in fact that the Security Council decisions, particularly Resolution 135, defined the procedure for the independence of the Namibian people. The two heads of state reaffirmed their total support for the SWAPO, the unique and legal representative in this determining stage of its struggle. The two heads of state rigorously condemned the inhuman apartheid policy of the Pretoria regime and renewed their brotherly solidarity with the South African people fighting for the respect of their fundamental rights of liberty and dignity. The two heads of state also condemned the criminal attacks of the Pretoria regime on independent neighboring states, in particular Angola and Mozambique.

In the Middle East, a just and lasting solution to the problem must have a global character and must necessarily include the participation of the PLO, the two heads of state said. They reaffirmed their unflinching support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO.

The two heads of state stressed the importance they accord to development programs and the revival of the global international economic relations. They insisted on the need to strengthen the collective autonomy of developing countries and the fundamental roles they need to play in achieving horizontal, exemplary and solidaristic cooperation. In this respect they reaffirmed their desire to pursue their efforts to achieve the objectives of economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between developing countries, based on solidarity and the fundamental interests of their era, and for the establishment of real dialogue between developed and developing countries.

President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his deepest appreciation of the persistent efforts of the brother Nigerois under the dynamic and clearsighted leadership of President Seyni Kountche, in their search for self-sufficiency in food production and the economic independence of the nation. President Seyni Kountche praised the great achievements of the Algerian revolution under the leadership of the FLN party, in ensuring for the Algerian people the economic and social well-being they aspire for and hoisting Algeria to the rank of developed nations. Finally, President Chadli Bendjedid invited his brother, President Seyni Kountche, to undertake an official visit to Algeria. This invitation was accepted with pleasure by President Seyni Kountche. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI-KEREKOU TALKS OPEN IN LAGOS 13 APR

AB132145 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari remarked at the opening of bilateral talks in Lagos today between Nigeria and Benin Republic that through cooperation, both countries would be in a position to assist each other. He said the visit of the Beninese leader, Col Mathieu Kerekou, provided another opportunity to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between them and discover areas of further cooperation. The president stated that they could exploit the occasion to reexamine those areas in which some misunderstanding may have arisen or might likely arise.

President Kerekou said such situations could not prevent mutual talks between the countries, pointing out that recent newspaper publications on boundary issues were meant to prevent Nigeria from assisting Benin Republic. He stated that his country relied on Nigeria and was not prepared to (?break) the good ties between them. Tomorrow, President Kerekou will pay a day's visit to Bendel State while he will attend a state banquet to be held in his honor in the evening by President Shehu Shagari.

ANGOLA

LUANDA SAYS CROCKER CAMPAIGNING FOR RACISTS

AB131612 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since the beginning of his tour of African states of southern Africa, the American secretary of state for African affairs [as heard], Chester Crocker, has been issuing statements pretending not to be campaigning for the racists, which he is in reality, explaining that his tour is a success. The question which sharply comes to mind is on what basis he forgot the agreement between the frontline states which are committed to the liberation of southern Africa and the crocked Crocker delegation. This question comes to the fore because Chester Crocker, in the first place, starts from a wrong training and a wrong footing. His government has proclaimed itself a friend of the racist regime of South Africa. It does not only stop at that, it has gone further issuing the same statements as the South African racists have been issuing for ages claiming that the national liberation movements are by some way connected with the Soviet Union. To make matters worse, Chester Crocker himself has taken up the suggestion which has been used by the racist regime and their puppets in Namibia to sabotage the UN Geneva conference of a so-called constitutional conference to safeguard what they term minority rights, as starting point for his trip. Chester Crocker's trip, legally speaking, the [words indistinct]. The United States has no mandate to convene any conference on Namibia let alone now, when the difference between Washington and Pretoria have become largely academic.

The Namibian independence issue has been and will always be a question of the United Nations. It has never been and it is not and never will be decided by a government which has denounced the true representative of the Namibian people as organized in the SWAPO as terrorists and called their enemies friends and appoints itself arbitrarily to arbitrate. Chester Crocker has been seizing each and every opportunity to give lectures on how the United States is not tilting toward the South African racists, but has not had the honesty to tell the world why Pentagon and the CIA officials are [words indistinct] in Namibia--a country illegally occupied by the friends of the United States. Chester Crocker has not been able to explain why the United States has asked for the reinstatement of the racist delegation to the International Labor Organization, or even for that matter, why the fuss about the Clark amendment. It is all very well when the leaders of the United States appoint themselves as the messiah of that country and make all sorts of promises as Reagan has been doing. Such shows are all very well for those who (?vote) for triumph like Reagan, who will have the patience to watch the [word indistinct] show afterwards. The people of Namibia have no hands in the organizing of a [word indistinct] show and none should be held in their name. The struggle continues and victory is certain.

FRONTLINE STATES MEETING 'EXPECTED' TO OPEN 15 APR

LD140648 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Apr 81 EA

[Text] A summit meeting of the frontline states is expected to begin in Luanda tomorrow. It will be attended by the heads of state of Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia. It is also expected that the head of state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria will attend the meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED MEETING

LD131126 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge left Luanda yesterday for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, where he will attend the meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau, scheduled for 16 April [date as heard] in Algiers.

MOZAMBIQUE

CROCKER ARRIVES IN MAPUTO FOR 1-DAY VISIT

LD132226 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Talks are underway in Maputo between the Mozambique Government's officials and a United States delegation led by the assistant secretary of state-designate, Dr Chester Crocker. Dr Crocker is in Mozambique on a 1-day visit on the fifth stop of a 10-nation tour of South Africa [as heard] and Radio Maputo reports that his discussions with Mozambique officials will concern U.S.-Mozambique relations, South-West Africa and the position of the Reagan administration on Angola.

In response to a question on the renewal of negotiations on South-West Africa, Dr Crocker said discussions of constitutional issues before independence would be useful. He said the Reagan administration was still reviewing its policy on Africa and had made no decision on support to UNITA movement in Angola. Tomorrow Dr Crocker leaves Mozambique for Swaziland and South Africa.

Chissano Reception

LD141238 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Foreign Minister Maj Gen Joaquim Chissano received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker in Maputo this morning. The U.S. diplomat arrived in Maputo yesterday for consultations with Mozambique authorities on the true situation in Namibia.

Relations between Mozambique and the United States will also constitute a theme in the discussions during Chester Crocker's meetings with the Mozambique leaders.

GUINEA-BISSAU MINISTER CITED ON SUMMIT TALKS

LD141242 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 14 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Presidents Aristides Pereira and Nino Vieira may visit Maputo shortly. This was disclosed yesterday to the Mozambique News Agency [AIM] by Victor Saude Maria, vice chairman of the Council of the Revolution of Guinea-Bissau and foreign minister. Saude Maria said this at the end of his visit to Mozambique, after delivering a message from chairman of the Council of the Revolution of Guinea-Bissau Joao Bernardo Vieira to President Zamora Machel.

In an exclusive interview with AIM, Saude Maria disclosed that his visit to our country was connected with paving the way for a summit meeting between the Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde leaders. That meeting had been scheduled for March this year, but did not materialize because the Guinea-Bissau leaders could not make themselves available, the vice chairman of the Council of the Revolution said.

The forthcoming summit in Maputo is a Mozambique initiative which was put to the leaders of the two countries by a Mozambique delegation which visited Bissau and Praia early this year. That delegation was headed by Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo party and an esteemed and prestigious statesman among statesmen of liberation movements which fought against Portuguese colonialism.

Referring to the internal situation in Guinea-Bissau, Victor Saude Maria said the new administration is making efforts to revive state enterprises and to restructure the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde PAIGC, party bodies. After 14 November, we showed clemency toward political prisoners; some people did not understand this gesture and adopted certain attitudes; they have for forced us to take a number of new measures, Victor Saude Maria said.

Answering a question about the present situation of Rafael Barbosa, former PAIGC cadre and official, Saude Maria said Rafael Barbosa is in jail.

Vice Chairman of the Council of the Revolution and Foreign Minister of Guinea-Bissau Victor Saude Maria left Maputo yesterday for Lisbon, where he will hold contacts with the Portuguese authorities.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD131630 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 13 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Velichko Velichkov, Bulgarian deputy transportation minister, left Maputo today at the end of his working visit to Mozambique. This morning, Velichko Velichkov was received by Marcelino dos Santos, party secretary for economic affairs, with whom he exchanged views.

The aim of the Bulgarian minister's visit to our country was to hold talks with Mozambique officials on cooperation in the field of sea, rail and air transport and Bulgarian aid to improve our ports. Under a cooperation agreement signed during the visit with Mozambique officials the two countries are to establish a marine enterprise at Cabora Bassa Lake.

RESTRUCTURED RAILWAY COMPLEX IN SOFALA REPORTED

LD121820 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Apr 81 EA

[Text] The Inhaminga Railway Complex in Sofala has been restructured with view to making it a control center for rail traffic and freight movement, particularly export products and commodities intended for the people.

This railway center, which is vital for the transport of sugar produced at the Sena sugar estates factory in Luabo and timber from the region, now has a new board of directors who will run the Central Mozambique Railways. The board is led by Engineer Julio (Inga).

The new management will be expected to implement the guidelines laid down by President Samora Machel during his recent visit to Inhaminga. Some of the priority tasks include the reactivation and (?levelling) of the entire local railway complex and the organization of a work system to export timber and coal from Moatize, and products for export from Malawi.

The party cell secretariat of the Inhaminga railway network has been restructured following the detection of enemy infiltrators within the structure. Some of the workers in the complex, who were servants of repressive colonial structures, have been relieved of their duties. A number of others have been transferred. However, all of them are in Beira being tried in accordance with the law for crimes against the security of the people and the people's power.

SOUTH AFRICA

13 MORE TERRORISTS KILLED IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

LD131541 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Security forces in the north of South-West Africa have killed 13 more terrorists. Those killed included 3 terrorists who were trying to infiltrate the white farming area in the Tsumeb district in the northern part of the territory where 30 infiltrators are being scught. Defense headquarters in Windhoek say that four civilians have been killed by terrorists and two others by landmines in Ovambo, a region that borders Angola just north of Tsumeb.

ZIMBABWE

CROCKER ARRIVES IN SALISBURY 12 APR FOR TALKS

LD131459 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 12 Apr 81 CA

[Text] President Reagan's adviser on African Affairs, Dr Crocker, is in Salisbury for talks with government officials. Dr Crocker, who arrived in the capital today, is scheduled to meet the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, and the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, tomorrow. Dr Crocker denied accusations that the American administration's policy tends to tilt towards the Pretoria regime. America's new policy towards apartheid-ruled South Africa and Africa in general is expected to be discussed at tomorrow's meetings. The American official leaves for Mozambique tomorrow and is expected in Pretoria on Tuesday to continue his African tour. He has already been to Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia.

Since President Reagan went into office in January there has been growing concern, particularly from African leaders, on his policy towards the Pretoria regime and its handling of the Namibia issue. African leaders have voiced opposition to what they regard as policies condoning South Africa' apartheid political system.

BRIEFS

NEW WHITE PARTY--A new all-white political party has been formed. The announcement of the party, the Democratic Party, was made by Mr Holland, who resigned from the Rhodesian Front and Parliament yesterday. He said that the party wants to work closely with the government. He said: Unlike the Rhodesian Front we will criticize the government only in a constructive manner. Mr Holland said the new party will take into account the government's policy of reconciliation. Mr Holland hinted that another Rhodesian Front member of Parliament will soon announce his resignation from the party, but declined to name him. He said the party will meet this week to elect a new leader. [Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 12 Apr LD/CA]